

Fergelykende taalkunde fan Afrikaans en Engels. Comparative Grammar of English and Cape Dutch

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Foorrede.**(By di eerste Uitgaaf)****Preface.****(To the first Edition)**

In Suid Afrika bestaan fernaemelik twee landstale, Afrikaans en Engels. Afrikaans word gepraat deur di grote meerderhyd fan di boerebefolking, Engels is meer di taal fan di grote stede en handelsbevolking. In di Kaapkoloni het alby tale gelyke regte. In Natal, Transvaal, Oranjeriffir Koloni en Rhodesia is Engels alleen di erkende offisi'ele taal, mar Hollans word ook onderwys op di skole waar dit ferlang word.

The two main languages spoken in South Africa are Cape Dutch and English. Cape Dutch is spoken by the great majority of the rural population, whilst English is generally the language of the great cities and trading population. In the Cape Colony both languages have equal rights. In Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Rhodesia, English is the only recognized official language, but where desired Dutch is also taught in the schools.

Di naturelle-tale, so oek di bitji Hollans, Duits, Frans, ens. wat hiir gebruik word laat ons buiten rekening.

The native languages, together with the little Dutch, German, and French, etc., spoken here, we leave out of account.

Di folkstaal fan Suid Afrika word wel genoem *Hollans*, mar imand behoef mar 'n heel opperflakkige kennis daarfan te hê om te bemerk dat Afrikaans in woordeskat sowel as in taalkunde 'n heel andere taal is as Hollans.

The vernacular language spoken in South Africa is generally called *Dutch*, but only a superficial knowledge of it is required to see that it is quite a separate language, as regards its dictionary as well as its grammar.

Twe tale sal oek wel in Suid Afrika bly bestaan, ten minste fer 'n héle menseleefyd. Dis mar di fraag of dit Afrikaans en Engels, of Hollans en Engels sal wees. En di fraag word teenwoordig druk bespreek.

Two languages will surely continue to exist in South Africa, at all events during a lifetime. It is only the question, whether they will be Cape Dutch and English, or Dutch and English. And this question is warmly debated nowadays.

Di antwoord hiirop is ni moeilik om te gé ni. In di stryd om di bestaan tussen tale win di maklikste taal dit altyd. Dus kan daar gen twyfel wees ni of Afrikaans moet dit win teeno'er Hollans. Ja meer nog, so fêr as dit betref 'n stryd tussen di

To answer this question is not difficult. In the struggle for existence between languages, the easiest language always wins. So there can be no doubt that Cape Dutch will win against Dutch. And even more, as regards the struggle for the

twe landstale self, as ons Hollans stel teen Engels, dan is ons seker dat ons lanksamerhand *moet* ferloor (want Hollans is 'n onleerbare taal fer 90 persent Afrikaners en Engelse in Suid Afrika), mar as ons Afrikaans teen Engels set, dan het ons ni alleen kans om ons grond te behou ni, mar selfs om grond te win, want Afrikaans is nog makliker as Engels, en di Engelse in Suid Afrika siin almeer in dat dit nuttig is om Afrikaans te ken.

upperhand between the two languages of the land, when we oppose Dutch to English, then it is certain that we *must* gradually lose (because Dutch is an unlearnable language for 90 percent of the Afrianders and Englishmen in South Africa), but if we put Cape Dutch alongside of English, then we are not only enabled to keep our ground, but even to win ground, as Cape Dutch is still easier than English, and Englishmen in South Africa gradually come to the conclusion, that it is useful to know Cape Dutch.

Ons het daar bewyse fan. Op di o'enblik is daar meer Engelse wat Afrikaans ken as 15 of 20 jare gelede. In enige grote besig-

We have proofs for this. At present there are more Englishmen knowing Cape Dutch than 15 or 20 years ago. In any great busi-

hyd an di Kaap en Port Elisabet kan di Afrikaner nou tereg kom in syn yge taal, wat froeger ni di gefal was ni.

ness in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth the Africander may easily find his way with his own language, which was not the case formerly.

Mar ons het nog 'n andere bewys daarvoor. Di firma D.F. du Toit & Co. an di Paarl het uitgegé *Samesprake in Afrikaans en Engels*, in 3 Deeltjiis. Daarfan is nou same ruim 12,000 al ferkoop. Fan di eerste deel is di fiirde druk al uitferkoop en word di fyfde nou gedruk. En di anfraag neem steeds toe. En wi koop dit? Afrikaners om Engels te leer? Né, nege-tiinde is gekoop deur Engelse om Afrikaans te leer.

But we have another proof for this. The firm D.F. du Toit & Co. at the Paarl, published *Dialogues in Cape Dutch and English*, in 3 series. Of these at least 12,000 copies have been sold. Of the first series the 4th edition is already sold out, and the 5th is in print And the demand continually increases. And who buys it? Africanders to learn English? No, nine-tenths were bought by Englishmen to learn Cape Dutch.

Hiiruit siin ons dat di Engels-sprekende befolking fan Suid Afrika Afrikaans *moet* en *wil* en *kan* en *sal* leer, nes ons Afrikaners Engels. Mar Hollans is fer 'n Afrikaner en Engelsman alby in Suid Afrika 'n freemde taal, wat ons ni *kan* leer ni, al *wil* ons oek.

From this it is evident that the English-speaking population of South Africa *must* and *will* and *can* and *shall* learn Cape Dutch, just as we Africanders learn English; but Dutch is both for the Africander and Englishman in South Africa a foreign language, which we *cannot* learn, although *willing*.

En waarom sou ons ni alby tale, Afrikaans en Engels, in ons land erken en leer ni? Twé tale is ni *tefeul* in 'n land ni, mar ruim genoeg. Dis ygentlik fer ferstandelike ontwikkeling goed om twé tale te leer. Eers deur fergelyking leer 'n mens iits goed ken. Daarom neem hulle almeer in andere lande, waar mar een landstaal is, 'n tweede taal by op di skole, fer fergelykende taalstudi, byf. in Holland en Duitsland.

And why should we not recognize and learn both languages, Cape Dutch and English, in our country? Two languages are not *too many* in a country, but quite sufficient. It is really good for the intellectual development to learn two languages. Only through comparison we learn to know anything thoroughly. Hence a second language is more and more learned at school, in other countries, where there is only one language, for comparative study of languages; as, for example, in Holland and Germany.

En feral fan Afrikaans en Engels is 'n fergelykende taalkunde bisonder nuttig en leerzaam hiir in ons land. Dis

And especially a comparative grammar of Cape Dutch and English is very useful in our country. It is remarkable in Cape

opmerkelijk in Afrikaans, dat di *liggaam* fan di taal (di woordeboek) suiwer Germaans gebly het; inderdaad di suiwerste Germaanse taal wat nou bestaan; mar di *siil* fan di taal (di taalkunde), di forme en uitdrukkings, is grotendeels gewysig follens Frans (deur di Hugenote) en Engels. Oral in di forme uitdrukkings, sinbou, ens. kry 'n mens di invloed fan di 2 tale, terwyl skaars 'n dosyn Franse en 'n 50 Engelse *woorde* burgerreg gekry het in Afrikaans.

Dutch, that the *body* of the language (the dictionary) remained purely Germanic; in fact, the purest Germanic language in existence; but the *soul* of the language (the grammar) the inflections and idioms, are greatly modified according to the French (by the Huguenots) and English. Everywhere in the inflections, idioms, syntax, etc., we meet the influence of those two languages, while hardly a dozen French and some 50 English *words* only have been taken up in Cape Dutch.

Mar feral met Engels het di Afrikaanse taalkunde 'n seldsame o'ereenkoms; alby kom o'ereen in eenfoudighyd deur weggoi fan ferbuigingsforme, onnodige geslagsonderskydinge, ens, ens., soos uit di fergelykende taalkunde wat ons nou gé blyk.

But chiefly with English the Cape Dutch Grammar has a striking resemblance; both agree in simplicity by throwing away inflections, useless distinctions of gender, etc., as is evident from the comparative grammar, which we now give.

Ons gé di werk egter mar as 'n eerste proef, onfolmaak en gedruk deur besware soos eerste proewe mar altyd is; en bowediin is dit opgestel onder felerly drukte en besware. Ons fersoek dan oek om guns-

We, however, give the work as a first proof, incomplete and encumbered by difficulties, as is usually the case with first proofs; and above all it was written under manifold pressure of business and diffi-

tige beoordéling, wat ons by 'n tweede uitgaaf (wat seker spoedig sal nodig wees) sal gebruik.

culties. We therefore invite lenient criticism, which we will use with a second edition (which will surely be speedily required).

Ons het tot lyddraad gebruik di 'Eerste Beginsels van di Afrikaanse Taal,' wat reeds in 1876 uitgegê is deur 'Di genootskap van Regte Afrikaners,' en waarvan 'n tweede druk gegê is in 1882.

We used as basis the 'First Principles of Cape Dutch,' already published in 1876 by the 'Society of true Afrianders,' and of which a second edition has been published in 1882.

Ons doel was ni 'n uitfoerige taalkunde te gé ni, mar di hoofregels, so eenfoudig en praktiis as molik is, om di Afrikaner in staat te stel sofeul Engels te leer dat hy fer hom self kan help, en di Engelsman om sofeul Afrikaans te leer dat hy fer hom kan behelp.

Our aim was not to give an exhaustive grammar, but to give the principal rules, as simple and practical as possible, to enable the Afrikaner to learn as much English, as is necessary to help himself, and the Englishman to learn as much Cape Dutch, as is sufficient for his use.

Dis ni 'n fertaal-boek ni. Ons set wel Afrikaans en Engels langs makkaar en gé wel di taalregels fan alby, sodat 'n Afrikaner hiiruit syn taal en Engels alby kan leer, en 'n Engelsman netso; mar ons gé di regels in alby tale follens hulle ygenaardige spraakgebruik.

It is no translation book. In fact, we place Cape Dutch and English alongside each other and give the grammatical rules of both, so that an Afrikaner may learn out of it both his own language and English and an Englishman the same, but we give the rules in both languages according to their idioms.

Di taalkunde is bepaald fer selfoefening, hoewel dit goed fer 'n skoolboek kan gebruik worde oek. Daarom gé ons di oefeninge oek ni so dat dit oral kan diin fer luie skoolmeesters ni, mar net waar dit nodig is fer selfonderrig.

This Grammar is principally intended for self-instruction, although it may be used as well for a school book. Hence we do not give the *exercises* so that they may serve everywhere for lazy teachers, but only where they are necessary for self-instruction.

Ons hoop dus 'n dubbele doel te beryk; fereers om di Afrikaner en Engelsman nader na makkaar toe te bring in di dagelikse léwe op maatskaplike gebiid; mar dan oek te beforder dat hulle makkaar beter leer ferstaan in di staatkundige léwe;

We therefore hope to attain a double end; firstly, to bring the Afrikaner and Englishman nearer to each other socially in daily life, but also to further a better understanding between them in political life; as great misunderstandings

want baing misferstand het ontstaan deur di ferskil in tale, omdat ons makaar ni ferstaan ni. originated in the difference of languages, because we do not understand each other.

Ons woon nou eenmaal same in een grote land, en ons is bestemd om een grote nasi te worde. Onder di lyding fan di Foorsinighyd praat ons twe tale. Mar waarom sal dit 'n rede wees dat ons twedragtig moet wees? Né, laat ons leer om makaar te ferstaan en same te werk. Hiirtoe hoop di skrywer het hy met di gebrekkige werk 'n steentji bygedraag. We are now living in a large country, and we are destined to become a great nation. Under guidance of Providence we speak two languages. But why should this be a reason of discord amongst us? No, let us learn to understand each other and to coöperate. To this end the writer hopes to have been useful with this incomplete work.

Mog di geskrif syn doel beryk, en 'n steentji wees in di grote gebou fan 'n Ferenigde Suid Afrika! May the work attain its end, and may it be a small stone in the large building of a United South Africa!

Foorrede by di tweede Uitgawe.
Preface to second Edition

Soos ons ferwag het is di eerste uitgaaf gou uitferkoop, en biid ons nou hiirby 'n tweede geheel hersine uitgaaf an. Feral nou na di oorlog hoop ons sal daar 'n grotere toenadering en samewerking wees tussen di twe nasionalityte en dus oek 'n grotere behoefte om o'er en weer makaar syn taal an te leer en dus nog meer behoefte an so 'n fergelykende taalkunde soos on s hiir anbiid.

DI UITGEWERS.

As we expected the first edition was soon sold and we now hereby offer a second, thoroughly revised, edition. Especially now, after the war we hope there will be a better understanding and more co-operation between the two nationalities and consequently an increased want mutually to learn each other's language and a greater need of such a comparative grammar, as we hereby offer.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Fergelykende Taalkunde fan Afrikaans en Engels.

Comparative Grammar of English and Cape Dutch.

Eerste Deel.

Om di Woorde Reg te Skrywe.

First Part.

Orthography.

I. O'er di Letters.

I. The Alphabet.

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| <p>1. 'n Taal bestaan uit woorde, en di woorde word geskrywe met letters, wat uitgespreek worde in lettergrepe.</p> | <p>1. A language consists of words, and words are written in letters, which are pronounced in syllables.</p> |
| <p>2. In Afrikaans en Engels, soos in di meeste nuwe tale, gebruik ons di Latynse letters, 26 in getal, soos ons dit hiir laat folg, in grote en klyne lettertékens:-</p> | <p>2. In English and in Cape Dutch, as in most modern languages, we use the Latin Alphabet, which consists of 26 letters, written in capital and small letters, as follows:-</p> |

<p><i>A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z.</i></p>	<p><i>A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z.</i></p>
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<p>Anmerking. - Di meeste one tale had elkeen hulle yge letters, wat di uitdrukking was fan di gebruikte klanke in elke taal. So had Hebreeus, Grieks, Latyn, en nog baing andere tale, elkeen syn aparte alfabet, waarfan ferskye letters onderling o'ereenkom, mar enkele bygefoeg en afgelaat werd in di ferskillende tale. Mar nou di nuwe tale mees almal di Latynse letters o'ergeneem het, is dit begrypelyk, dat diselfde letters</p>	<p>Note. - Almost all ancient languages had each its own distinctive alphabet, which was adapted to the sounds peculiar to each respective language. Thus Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and many other languages, had each its own alphabet, of which several letters were identical or similar, thus clearly showing a common origin, but some were added and others omitted in the different languages as required. Now, since most of our modern languages</p>
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ni juis pas fer al di klanke in di ferskillende tale ni. Dit moet ons goed in di oog hou, want hiiruit word di follende punte in ons letterskrif eers begrypelik.

have adopted the Latin alphabet, the natural consequence is, that this same alphabet does not accurately express all the sounds of the different languages. This aught to be kept in view, because it explains the following material points in our orthography.

3. Om di rede gebruik ons in Afrikaans ni al 26 Latynse letters ni, omdat di Latynse taal klanke had wat ons ni het ni. So gebruik ons di follende letters net in freemde name en woorde, mar in Afrikaans ferfang ons hulle met andere letters, wat meer met ons klanke o'ereenkom:-

3 For this reason all 26 letters of the Latin alphabet are not used in Cape Dutch, since Latin had sounds which are not used in Cape Dutch. Thus the following letters are only used in foreign names and words, but in Cape Dutch they are replaced by corresponding letters, better adapted to the relative sounds:-

c, - wat ferfang word deur 'n *k*, soos *kapittel*, *kandidaat*, ens.; en somtyds deur 'n *s*, soos *seederboom*, *sement*, ens., en *ch* deur 'n *g*, soos *gristelik*, in plaas fan *christelik*, ens. *c*, - is replaced by *k* as in *kapittel* (chapter), *kandidaat* (candidate), etc., and sometimes by *s*, as *seederboom* (cedar tree), *sement* (cement), etc., and *ch* by *g*, as *gristelik* (christian), etc.

q, - of *qu*, wat altyd samegaan, ferfang ons deur *kw*, soos *kwessi*, *kwalityt*, ens. *q*, - or *qu* (which are inseparable) is replaced by *kw*, as in *kwantityt* (quantity), *kwessi* (question), etc.

v, - waarvoor ons altyd *f* gebruik. *v*, - always *f* is used instead.

x, - waarvoor ons *ks* het, soos *eksketeur*. *x*, - replaced by *ks*, as *eksketeur* (executor).

z, - wat ons ferfang deur *s*. *z*, - replaced by *s*.

Anmerking. - In Italiaans, Spaans, en Sweeds word di ongebruikte letters oek deur ferwante letters ferfang. **Note.** - In Italian, Spanish and Swedish also those letters which are not used are replaced by corresponding letters.

4. Mar omgekeer, an di ander kant het ons nou weer te min letters fer al di klanke wat in Afrikaans en Engels ontwikkel is en waarvoor di Latynse taal gen letters het ni. In di gebrek fersiin ons op 3 manire:- 4. But on the other hand we have too few letters in the adapted Latin alphabet to express all sounds in English and Cape Dutch, because we have sounds for which the Latin alphabet has no letters; this deficiency is supplemented in 3 ways:-

a) deur di letters te ferdubbel, soos *mar*, *daar*, ens.; a) by doubling letters, as in *met* and *meet*, *rod* and *rood*, etc.;

b) deur toontékens op di letters te plaas, soos gegé, wêreld, ens.; b) by placing accents on letters in Cape Dutch as in wêreld (world), gegé (given), etc.;

c) deur 2 of 3 letters same te set fer een klank, soos *baing*, *mooi*, ens. (Wat ferkeerdelik *twe-* of *dri* klanke genoem c) by using 2 or 3 vowels to express one sound, as *baing* (many) *mooi* (pretty), etc.

word, hoewel dit mar *een* klank is wat met 2 of 3 lettertêkens uitgedruk word.)

5. Dit geld feral fan di klinkers, want ons het mar 6 klink-letters om 25 klanke uit te druk in Afrikaans, en 26 in Engels (soos later sal blyk). Tog kom dit oek foor by enkele mede-klinders, soos by *ng*, wat in Afrikaans en Engels staan fer een klank, waarfoor ons gen letter het ni. Daarom kan di 2 letters oek ni gesky worde ni. Befoorbeeld *ding*, daarfan is di meerfond ni *din-ge* ni, mar *ding-e*. So di Engelse woord *sing* word by ferlenging ni *sin-ging* ni, mar *sing-ing*. Dus maak di *ng*, nes di *qu* (in Engels) fytelik een klank uit, wat deur 2 letters uitgedruk word.

5. This remark applies especially to vowels, because in English as well as in Cape Dutch we have only 6 vowels, with which to express 26 and 25 sounds respectively (as will appear later on). But this is also the case with a few consonants, as *ng* (in singing), *qu* (in quality), *th* (in without), which, though 2 separate letters, together only express one single sound, so that they can never be pronounced *sin-ging* and *wit-hout*. Because *ng*, *qu* and *th* in such cases represent one single sound, they are inseparable.

6. Omdat ferskillende tale nou di Latynse letters so goed as molik is toepas op hulle klanke, daarom word oek diselfde letters ni eenders uitgespreek in al di tale ni. So spreek di Engelse di follende letters anders uit as di Afrikaners:-
 Eng. *a* soos Afrikaans *y*, in *late*.
 Eng. *g* soos Afrikaans *j*, in *gem*.
 Eng. *i* soos Afrikaans *ai*, in *mine*.
 Eng. *o* soos Afrikaans *ou*, in *go*.
 Eng. *v* soos Afrikaans *w*, in *very*.
 Eng. *y* soos Afrikaans *aai*, in *my*.
N.B! Di Engelse uitspraak fan *g* in *go*, *gas*, *give*, ens., het ons ni in Afrikaans ni.

6. Since the Latin alphabet is used in different modern languages to express their several peculiar sounds as near as possible, it follows that the same letters are not pronounced alike in different languages. Thus the following letters are pronounced differently in English and Cape Dutch:-
 Eng. *a*, Cape Dutch *y*, in *myn*.
 Eng. *g*, Cape Dutch *j*, in *jou*,
 Eng. *i*, Cape Dutch *ai*, in *hai*.
 Eng. *o*, Cape Dutch *ou*, in *gou*.
 Eng. *v*, Cape Dutch *w*, in *weg*.
 Eng. *y*, Cape Dutch *aai*, in *waai*.
N.B. The English pronunciation of *g* in *go*, *gas*, *give*, etc. is not found in Cape Dutch.

7. As ons nou genoeg letters had fer alle klanke in ons taal, dan sou dit net nodig wees om di letters en hulle klanke goed te ken, om al di klanke deur letters uit te druk. Mar omdat ons nou aldus moet sukkel met freemde letters, wat ni juis fer al ons klanke pas ni, daarom is dit swaar om fereers te leer hoe 'n taal reg te skrywe, en feral by anleer fan 'n freemde taal. Daarom laat ons hiir nou folg 'n lys, eers hoe di Afrikaner syn klanke deur letters uitdruk, met foorbeelde in Afrikaans en Engels (so fêr as Engels diselfde klanke het), en dan hoe di Engelsman syn klanke deur letters uitdruk, met foorbeelde in Engels en Afrikaans (so fêr as Afrikaans diselfde klanke het). Natuurlik kom di klanke in di foorbeelde ni altyd folkome o'reen ni; mar dis so na molik is.

7. Now, if we had sufficient letters to express all sounds in our language, it would only be necessary to know the letters and their sounds in order to express such sounds in letters. But as we have to express our sounds through an insufficient alphabet, it is difficult properly to express all sounds in writing, especially in learning a foreign language. For this reason we now give a list, showing first how the Africander expresses his sounds in letters, with examples in Cape Dutch and English (as far as English has got the same sounds), and then another list, showing how the Englishman expresses his sounds in letters, with examples in English and Cape Dutch (as far as the latter has got the same sounds). Naturally these sounds in the examples are not always identical, but only approximately equivalent, as far as possible

Hoe di Afrikaner syn Klanke in Letters uitdruk.

How the Englishman expresses his Sounds in Letters.

<i>Afrikaans.Engels.</i>				<i>English. Cape Dutch.</i>			
<i>a</i>	in	mar		<i>a</i>	in	fate	fyt
{ <i>a</i>	in	pa	father	<i>a</i>	in	fall	rol
{ <i>aa</i>	in	maar	far	<i>a</i>	in	far	faar
<i>e</i>	in	net	net	<i>a</i>	in	fat	fet
<i>ee</i>	in	meet	meet	{ <i>e</i>	in	mete	meet
<i>é</i>	in	gegé	spreë	{ <i>ee</i>	in	meet	meet
<i>è</i>	in	nè?		{ <i>ea</i>	in	meat	miit

<i>ê</i>	in	fêr	fair	<i>e</i>	in	pet	pet
<i>i</i>	in	pit	pît	{ <i>e</i>	in	herd	
<i>ii</i>	in	siil	if	{ <i>ea</i>	in	heard	
<i>o</i>	in	pot	pot	<i>i</i>	in	pit	pît
<i>oo</i>	in	poot		<i>i</i>	in	bite	baing
<i>ô</i>	in	nô tog!	autumn	<i>o</i>	in	poke	sou
<i>u</i>	in	put	urgent	<i>o</i>	in	pot	pot
<i>uu</i>	in	puur		<i>u</i>	in	rude	roer
<i>y</i>	in	myn	main	<i>u</i>	in	fun	fan
<i>ai</i>	in	baing	by	<i>y</i>	in	why	wai
<i>aai</i>	in	waar	why	<i>ai</i>	in	fair	fêr
<i>eu</i>	in	deur		<i>ai</i>	in	raid	ryt
<i>eeu</i>	in	leeu	beauty	<i>au</i>	in	autumn	nô
<i>oe</i>	in	soep	soup	<i>ei</i>	in	either	raisel
<i>oi</i>	in	goi	boy	<i>ei</i>	in	either	imand
<i>ou</i>	in	sout	wrote	<i>ie</i>	in	thief	diif
<i>ooi</i>	in	mooi		<i>oa</i>	in	broad	nô
<i>ei</i>	in	stoei		<i>oi</i>	in	hoist	goi
<i>oui</i>	in	uit		<i>ou</i>	in	stout	stout
				<i>ue</i>	in	true	troef
				<i>ui</i>	in	suit	soet
				<i>eau</i>	in	beauty	leeu

Oefening: - Neem di freemde letters *c q, v, x, z*, uit in di follende sinne en set di regte letters in di plek daarvan:-
 Dit ge extra veul moeite om 'n taal zuiver goed te skrywe, mar cyfer is nog zwaarder, veral as jy eers moeielike quessiis moet ontcyfer.

Anmerking. - Di oorsprong fan onse letterskrif is nog altyd 'n kwessi tussen geleerde. Di oue Egiptenaars het 'n soort fan hylige skrif gehad, dis afbeeldings wat almal 'n betékenis had, so had hulle

Note. - The origin of using written charaters for expressing sounds is still an unsolved problem amongst scholars. The ancient Egyptians had a sort of sacred writing in *hieroglyphics*, or writing in

1,700 sulke afbeeldings wat hulle *hieroglif* genoem het. Natuurlik is dit 'n moeilike manier van skrywe, net mar fer di ingewyde of priesters. Di Sinése het weer fer elke woord 'n aparte lettertéken; so het hulle ruim 43,000 letters. Dis nog moeiliker. Di gewone *a b c* tel 26 letters, wat so samegefoeg word dat dit 'n onyndige menigte klanke uitdruk. Ons het nou wel besware, omdat dit y'entlik te min is, en ni net geskik fer al onse klanke ni. Tog is dit 'n grote gemak.

pictures, of which they used 1,700, having each a different meaning. This was naturally an intricate mode of writing, used only by the initiated or priests. The Chinese again use a separate written character for every word, so that they have fully 43,000 letters, which is still more difficult. The usual alphabet consists only of 26 letters, which are used to express certain sounds and are thus combined as to express all possible sounds. We now find certain difficulties, because we actually have too few characters, and those not adapted for all sounds, still this invention is a vast improvement upon the above-named two modes of writing.

Mar nou kom di vraag: waarfandaan kom di *lettertekens*? Want di letters kom in al di tale so fêr o'ereen, dat 'n mens maklik kan siin, dat hulle een oorsprong het. Omtrent di oorsprong is daar 2 opiniis:-

But now the question arises, whence have these characters or this mode of writing its origin? For there is such a similarity between these characters in the alphabets of the different languages, that they must have had a common origin. Concerning this origin there are two different theories:-

a. Eers het sommige gemeen, dat di 26 letters uitgesoek is uit di 1,700 *hieroglif* fer di algemene gebruik, en dus oorspronkelyk oek mar afbeeldings fan sekere voorwerpe was. Mar De Rougé het angetoon, dat di letters ontstaan is uit oue letters, wat di priesters gebruik het, lank voor di hieroglif uit Egipte na Fenici'e en fandaar na di ander folke o'ergekom het.

b. Bilderdijk is feral di man wat met grote skerpsinnighyd wou aantoon dat di letter-tekens niks anders is as afbeeldings fan di spraakorgane, soos hulle in werking is by di uitspreek fan di letters, bevoorbeeld di O is di ronde ope lippe by uitspreek; di B is di geslote lippe; di T is di tong teen di tande by uitspreek, enz. (Kyk syn boek o'er '*Het Letterschrift*'). Mar nuwe taalgeleerde ferwerp di mening.

a. At first some were of opinion, that these 26 characters had been selected from the 1,700 hieroglyphics for general use, and consequently also were originally pictures of certain objects. But De Rougé has proved, that these characters were in use amongst the priests in Egypt long before the hieroglyphics, and that their use was thence brought to Phoenicia, and thence to other nations.

b. It was especially Bilderdijk who has tried to show with great ingenuity, that our written characters are nothing else but pictures of our organs of speech, as they are used in pronouncing these letters, e.g. the O is a picture of the rounded open lips at pronouncing; the B on the contrary pictures the closed lips; the T resembles the tongue against the teeth, &c. (See his treatise on '*Het Letterschrift*'). But modern philologists reject this theory.

II O'er di Lettergrepe, II. Syllables.

1. Soseul letters as 'n mens in een slag uitspreek is 'n lettergreep. So het ons woorde fan een lettergreep, soos *skool*; fan 2, soos *bil-tong*; fan 3, soos *juis-te-ment*; fan 4, soos *kuils-kan-ne-tji*; fan 5, soos *pap-pe-lel-le-koors*; fan 6 soos *kaf-fer-wa-ter-li-moen*, ens.

Oefening: - Skryf di follende woorde afgedeel in lettergrepe:-

Koggelstok, hotopses, haarnaasfoor, fuurmaakplek, ferkleurmannetji, kroekemakranka, karkattji, skaapsteker, uiefliis.

1. As many letters as are pronounced together at once form a syllable. Thus we have in Cape Dutch as well as in English words of one and more syllables, as *knap-sak*, etc,

Exercise: - Write the following words and separate the different syllables, thus *ka-tji-pi-ring*:-

2. 'n Lettergreep is ope, as dit op 'n klinker uitgaan, soos *ja*, en gesluit as dit op 'n medeklinker yndig soos *jag*.

Oefening: - Wys an in di follende woorde watter lettergrepe ope en watter gesluit is:-

2. A syllable is called *open* when it terminates in a vowel as *go*, and *closed* when it ends in a consonant, as *got*.

Exercise: - Point out in the following words which syllables are open and which closed:-

Perbeerslag, gemaklik, moeielik, andere, folkome, betrekkelike foornaamwoorde, fergelykende trappe, koekemakranke, dolosse.

3. Waar twe klinkers agtermakaar kom en twe lettergrepe maak, daar set ons in Afrikaans 'n komma (') tussen di twe, om an te wys, dat dit ni an makaar moet gelees worde ni, soos *Isra'el*, *Indi'e*, ens.

Oefening: - Ful di kommas in tot afskyding in di follende woorde:-

3. When 2 vowels follow on each other, which are pronounced as 2 syllables, this is indicated in Cape Dutch by placing a comma between the two, thus *Isra'el*, *Indi'e*.

Exercise: - Separate the syllables in the following words, by inserting the required commas:-

Oer drientwintig dae kom di skip fan Australie. Party mense skrywe Hogerhuis en Lagerhuis, en andere weer Hoerhuis en Laerhuis fan ons Parlement.

III. O'er di Spelling.

III. On Spelling.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Ons skryf nes ons praat, in Afrikaans. Mar fer di Engelse spelling is gen reels te gé ni; dit moet deur oefening geleer, of in 'n woordeboek opgesoek worde.</p> | <p>1. In Cape Dutch the rule obtains: 'Write as you speak'. But for English spelling no rules can be given, it must be acquired through practise or by reference to a dictionary.</p> |
| <p>2. Yge-name, uit freemde tale afkomstig, skryf ons in Afrikaans soos dit in di taal geskrywe word, waaruit ons dit o'erneem, selfs met behoud fan di 5 letters wat ons anders ni gebruik ni, (<i>c, q, v, x, z</i>). In Engels word di yge-name, uit freemde tale afkomstig, willekeurig, fol lens gebruik, anders geskrywe en uitgespreek as in di tale waaruit hulle afkom.</p> | <p>2. Proper names derived from foreign languages are written in Cape Dutch as they are written in their original languages, even with the 5 letters, otherwise not in use (<i>c, q, v, x and z</i>). But in English the spelling of such proper names are arbitrarily altered, according to usage.</p> |

Oefening 1: - Hoe sou di follende yge-name in Afrikaans moet geskrywe worde as ons in plaas fan di 5 ongebruikte letters di ferwante letters plaas; skryf di so uit:-

Exercise 1: - Substitute the related letters in Cape Dutch in place of the 5 foreign letters in the following proper names:-

Octavianus, Quintus, Cicero, Xenophon, Xerxes, Zedekia, Zacharias, China.

Oefening 2: - Herstel di follende yge name uit Afrikaans terug in di oorspronkelike spelling, deur weer di 5 freemde letters in te ful op hulle plek:-

Exercise 2: - Replace the original letters instead of the related letters in the following proper names:-

Artakserkses, Kwintilianus, Terensius, Sofokles, Katalina, Soroaster, Saesar.

Oefening 3: - Hoe word di follende yge-name in Engels geschrywe:-

Exercise 3: - How are the following proper names written in English:-

Homerus, Virgilius, Horatius, Stephanus, Jacobus, Johannes, Petrus, Paulus, Terentius, Pindarus, Juvinalis.

3. Ons skryf, in Afrikaans en Engels met 'n grote letter:-

- a. Di eerste letter fan 'n folsin.
- b. Di eerste letter fan elke reel in 'n gedig.
- c. Di eerste letter fan alle yge-name.

3. In English and Cape Dutch we write with a capital letter:-

- a) the first letter of a sentence;
- b) the first letter of every line in poetry;
- c) the first letter of all proper names.

Oefening: - Maak di foute reg in wat volg: piet het maandag op Skool syn Les ni geken ni. toen het di Meester fer hom gestraf. hy moes op Skool bly en nog dinsdag meer Lesse leer.

Exercise: - Correct the mistakes in the following sentences: - peter did not know his Lesson at School last monday. then the Teacher punished him. he had to stay at School and learn still more Lessons on tuesday.

4. In 'n ope lettergreep (kyk II, § 2) ferdubbel ons in Afrikaans nooit 'n klinker ni, di klank is dan fan self lank. Soos *twee* is niks langer as *twe* ni, en *soo* is ni langer as *so* ni. Mar in gesluite lettergrepe word di klinkers altyd ferdubbel by lange klanke, om dit fan di korte klanke te ondersky, dus: *pal* en *paal*, *met* en *meet*, *sin* en *siin*, *bom* en *boom*,

4. In Cape Dutch a vowel is never doubled in an open syllable, the sound being then long in itself. But in closed syllables the vowels are doubled to distinguish between short and long sounds, as shown in samples on parallel column.

murg en *muur*. *Y* is altyd lank en word dus ni ferdubbel ni, soos *my* en *myn*.

Engels, Hollans en di meeste tale volg di reel ni en dit feroorsaak baing moeilikhede in hulle spelling. The neglect of this rule in English, Dutch and most other languages is the cause of many difficulties in the spelling.

Oefening: - Maak di spelfoute reg in di follende woorde: **Exercise:** - Correct the mistakes in the spelling of the following words:-

Omkoopery, omkopbaar, ferniilend, foordeelig, muuraasi, bietji, fuurig, jaarig.

5. Di *f* an di end fan 'n woord ferander dikwils in *w* (soos in Engels in *v*) as di woord ferleng word, sodat dit dan di eerste letter fan di follende lettergreep word, soos *braaf* - *brawe* - *skeef* - *skewe*, *diif* - *diwe*. 5. In Cape Dutch the *f* changes into *w* (as in English into *v*) when the termination of a word is lengthened, mostly in the formation of the plural, thus: *slaaf* - *slawe*, *graaf* - *grawe*, ens.

6. Di *g* fal weer by sulke ferlengings weg in di uitspraak, mar fer di reelmatigheid behou ons dit in di spelling, soos: *oog* - *oge* (spreek uit *o'e* of *óe*), *laag* - *lage* (uitspraak *la'e* of *lái*) of *hoog* - *hoge* (uitspraak *ho'e* of *hóe*) ens. 6. In Cape Dutch the *g* is dropped in pronunciation when a word is thus lengthened, but for the sake of regularity it is retained in the spelling, as shewn by examples in the parallel column.

Twede Part.

Om di Woorde Reg te ferbuig en te ferfoeg.

Second Part.

Etymology.

I. O'er di Soorte fan Woorde.

I. Parts of Speech.

1. Ons het, in Afrikaans en Engels 10 soorte fan worde:-

1. Naamwoorde.
2. Lidwoorde.

1. The words used in English and Cape Dutch are distributed into 10 parts of speech:

1. Nouns.

3. Hoedanighydswoorde.
4. Foornaamwoorde.
5. Telwoorde,
6. Werkwoorde.
7. Bywoorde.
8. Foorsetsels
9. Foegwoorde.
10. Uitroepwoorde.

2. Articles.
3. Adjectives.
4. Pronouns.
5. Numerals.
6. Verbs.
7. Adverbs.
8. Prepositions.
9. Conjunctions.
10. Interjections.

Anmerking. - In nuwere Engelse Taalkundes word di Lidwoorde en Telwoorde ni as aparte woordsoorte behandel ni, mar as Hoedanighydswoorde beskou.

Note. - In modern English grammars the Articles and Numerals are not classified as separate parts of speech, but treated as adjectives.

2. In Afrikaans word di Naamwoorde, Hoedanighydswoorde en Foornaamwoorde ferbuig: in Engels net di Naamwoorde en Foornaamwoorde en Hoedanighydswoorde net in di trappe fan fergelyking Di Werkwoorde word ferfoeg, en di ander soorte bly onferander in alby tale.

2. In Cape Dutch Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns are declined, in English only Nouns and Pronouns, Adjectives only in the degrees of comparison, Verbs are conjugated, the other parts of speech remain indeclinable.

II. O'er di Naamwoorde.

II. Nouns.

1. Elke ding het syn *naam*, en di woord wat dit uitdruk is di *naamwoord*. Di ding wat ek me skrywe heet *pen*; daarom is *pen* 'n naamwoord.

1. Everything has its *name*, and the word used as the *name* of anything is called *noun* (Latin *nomen*, name). I write with a thing called *pen*, therefore the word *pen* is a *noun*.

Oefening: - Soek uit al di naamwoorde in di follende folsinne: - 'n Kerk is 'n gebou. Di pen is skerp. Di ink is swart. In di skool en in di kerk staan banke.

Exercise: - Select the nouns from the following sentences: - A church is a building. The pen is sharp. The ink is black. In the school and in the church are benches.

2. Daar is 2 soorte fan naamwoorde:-

2. There are 2 classes of nouns:-

a. algemene, of soortname, soos mens, huis, boom, dorp, berg, kar, ens.

a. Common Nouns, being the names of a whole class of things, as man, house, tree, village, mountain, cart, etc.

b. bisondere, of ygename, soos Piet, Kaap, Kaffer, Maandag, ens.

b. Proper Nouns, used as the name of some particular person, animal, place or thing, as Peter, Cape, Kaffir, Monday, etc.

Oefening: - Wys an di follende folsinne watter woorde *soortname* en watter *yge-name* is: - Willem het Paarl toe gery. Toen hy in di dorp kom ontmoet hy fer Piet daar. Hulle het toen same by oom Isak gaan kuier. Daar het hulle baing frugte gekry, soos druiwe, pere, appels, ens.

Exercise: - Point out in the following sentences which words are *common* and which are *proper nouns*: - William rode to the Paarl. When he came in the village he met Peter there. Both then visited uncle Isaac. There they got lots of fruit, such as grapes, pears, apples, etc.

Anmerking. - In Engels praat hulle oek nog fan afgetrokke en saamgestelde naamwoorde, mar dit kom net so goed onder di eerste klas (*a*).

Note. - Some English grammars also distinguish *abstract* and *collective nouns* as separate classes, but they may also be classified under *common nouns* (*a*).

3. Di naamwoorde het 3 *geslagte*:-

3. Nouns have got 3 *genders*:-

a. mannelik, as dit iits manneliks andui, soos *man, fader, seun*;

a. masculine, when the name of anything of the male sex, as *man, father, son*;

b. frouelik, as dit iits froueliks meen soos *frou, moeder, dogter*;

b. feminine, when the name of anything of the female sex, as *wife, mother daughter*;

c. onsydig, as dit ni mannelik of frouelik is ni, soos *huis, pêrd, wa*.

c. neuter, when the name of anything of neither sex, as *house, horse, wagon*.

Oefening: - Wys an in di follende sinne watter naamwoorde mannelik, watter frouelik, en watter onsydig is: - Myn fader het 9 kinders, 4 seuns en 5 dogters. Myn oom het 6 broers en 9 susters; hulle kinders is myn neefs en niggiis. In ons tuin staan baing bome en hulle dra lekkere frugte.

Exercise: - Pount out in the following sentences which nouns are masculine, which feminine and which neuter: - My father has got 9 children, 4 sons and 5 daughters. My uncle has got 6 brothers and 9 sisters; their children are my nephews and nieces. In our garden grow many trees and they bear delicious fruit.

Anmerking. - In Hollans is di geslagte willekeurig en baing moeilik, fer 'n Afrikaner en Engelsman onleerbaar; mar in Afrikaans en Engels is dit maklik en omtrent eenders.

Note. - In Dutch the distinction of genders is arbitrary and very intricate, unlearnable to an Afrikaner as well as to an Englishman; but in English and Cape Dutch it is very similar and easily learnt.

4. Di onderskyding fan geslagte fan léwendige dinge word op 3 manire gemaak, in Afrikaans en Engels alby:-

Eerste Maniir: - Deur an di mannelike woord 'n frouelike uitgang te gé, soos *koning* is mannelik, *koningin* frouelik; *priister* mannelik, *priisteres* frouelik.

Anmerking. - Mar dis mar enkele uitsonderinge, fan min gebruikelike woorde wat di Afrikaner nog ni in syn yge taal bewerk het ni, mar wat hy met geslagsonderskyding en al uit Hollans o'erneem. Di Afrikaner het 'n afkeer van ferbuiging an syn woorde; dis fer hom te lastig. Di Engelse het dit tot 'n sekere hoogte oek, daarom dat in hulle taal di soort fan onderskyding oek ni sofeul is ni as byf. in Hollans. Hulle gewone frouelike uitgang is *ess*, soos *count*, *countess*; mar hiirop is alweer 'n menigte uitsonderinge, wat ons onmolik ni almal kan anwys ni.

Twede Maniir: - Sommige woorde staan fer alby geslagte, as sodanig word dit dan mannelik gebruik, omdat di mannelike geslag o'erheersend is. Mar as 'n mens di geslagte wil onderskye, dan doen jy dit deur aparte woorde in di plek daarfan te set. Dis feul in gebruik in Engels sowel as in Afrikaans. Ons gé fan alby 'n lysi, eers fan di gemene geslagswoord (waar dit bestaan) en dan fan di mannelike en frouelike onderskyding:-

Egpare - man, frou
Ouers - fader, moeder.
Ouers - papa, mamma.
Kinders - broer, suster.

4. The distinction of sex in living beings is marked in 3 ways, both in English and Cape Dutch:-

First Mode: - The masculine and feminine are formed by different suffixes, as *murderer*, *murderess*, or the feminine is formed by adding certain suffixes to the masculine. The commonest of these, and the only one by which fresh feminines can still be formed, is *ess*, as *count*, *countess*.

Note. - There are, however, many deviations from and exceptions to this rule in English, which we cannot give in detail. In Cape Dutch this is more an exception than a rule, the Africander being averse to suffixes. We find it merely, as a remnant of the Dutch Grammar, in a few words as *koning*, *koningin*; *priister*, *priisteres*.

Second Mode: - Quite different words are used, as:-

Bachelor, maid (spinster).
Boar, sow.
Boy, girl.
Brother, sister.
Buck, doe.
Bull, cow.
Bullock, heifer.
Cock, hen.
Colt, filly.
Dog, bitch.
Drake, duck.
Drone, bee.
Earl, countess.

Kinders - seun, dogter.
Kinders - jongetji, mysi.
Neef, niggi.
Oom, tante.
Pêrde - hings (reun), merri.
Varkens - beer (burg), sog.
Beeste - bul (os), koei.
Hoenders - haan, hen.
Honde - teef, reun.
Bok - ram (kapater), ooi,

Father, mother.
Gander, goose.
Gentleman, lady.
Hart, roe.
Husband, wife.
King, queen.
Lord, lady.
Man, woman.
Milter, spawner.
Monk, nun.
Nephew, niece,
Papa, mamma.
Ram, ewe.
Sir, madam.
Sire, dame.
Sloven, slut.
Son, daughter.
Stag, hind.
Stallion, mare.
Uncle, aunt.
Wizard, witch.

Derde Maniir: - Deur mannelike en frouelike naamwoorde in Afrikaans foor of agteran di gemeenslagtige woord te set; in Engels

Third Mode: - Masculine and feminine nouns or pronouns are prefixed or affixed to nouns of common gender, as:-

deur naamwoorde en soms
oek deur foornaamwoorde.
Hiir folg weer 'n lysi:-

Mens - mansmens, froumens	Man-servant, Man-singer,	maid-servant. woman-singer.
Jongmens - jonkman, jongnôi.	He-devil, Boar-pig.	she-devil. sow-pig.
Kaptyn - mankaptyn, mydkaptyn,	Buck-rabbit, Bull-calf,	doe-rabbit. cow-calf.
Towenaar, towersheks.	Cock-sparrow, Dog-fox,	hen-sparrow. bitch-fox.
Skaap - skaapram, skaapooi.	He-goat, Pea cock,	she-goat. pea-hen.
Bok - bokram, bokooi.	Guinea-cock, Turkey-cock,	guinea-hen. turkey-hen.
Kalf - bulkalf, fêrskalf.		
Ful - hengsful, merriful.		
Eend - mannetjieend, wyfieend.		
Gans - mannetjigans, wyfigans.		

5 Di naamwoorde het 2
GETALLE, *enkelfoud*, as 'n
mens een ding bedoel, soos
kalbas, *komkommer*, ens.,
en meurfoud, as jy meer as
een ding meen, soos
koejawels, *lukwarte*, ens.,
Woorde soos *koring*, *gars*,
hawer, *botter*, *peper*, *sout*,
koffi, *té*, *rys*, *lug*, ens., is
altyd enkelfoudig, in
Afrikaans en Engels alby.

5. Nouns have got 2 NUMBERS, *singular*, when we speak
of one thing, for which the noun stands, as *calabas*,
cucumber, etc., and *plural*, when we speak of more than
one of the things for which the noun stands, as *guavas*,
loquats, etc. Words such as corn (wheat), barley, rye,
butter, pepper, coffee, tea, rice, air, etc., are always used
in singular both in English and Cape Dutch.

6. Di meurfoud word
gemaak fan di enkelfoud in
Afrikaans deur *e* of *s*
agteran te las, soos *mens*,
mense; *man*, *mans*, ens.; en
in Engels deur *s* en *es*

6. The plural is formed from the singular by adding, in
Cape Dutch *e* or *s*, as *mens*, *mense*; *man*, *mans*, etc.;
and in English by adding *s* and *es*, as *book*, *books*; *box*,
boxes, etc.

agteran te las, soos *book*,
books; *box*, *boxes*, ens.

Oefening: - Skrywe di
meerfoud fan di follende
woorde in Afrikaans: -
pêrd, *boom*, *weg*, *straat*,
huis, *emmer*, *gêwel*; en in
Engels: *gas*, *tree*, *church*,
cow, *potato*.

Exercise: - Write the plural of the following words in
Cape Dutch: - *perd*, *boom*, *weg*, *straat*, *huis*, *emmer*,
gêwel; and in English of: - *gas*, *tree*, *church*, *cow*,
potato.

7. Afrikaans is
buitegewoon reelmatig in
di forming fan di
meerfoud. Tog moet di
follende punte in
anmerking geneem worde:-

7. Cape Dutch is exceptionally regular in the formation
of the plural, still the following irregularities should be
noted:

a Fer di welluidendhyd
word di medeklinker an di
end fan di woord meesal
ferdubbel foor di *e*, dis
feral so met *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*,
s, *t*, byf. *juk*, *jukke*; *pil*,
pille; *kam*, *kamme*; *kan*,
kanne; *strop*, *stroppe*; *kar*
karre; *mes*, *messe*; *pot*,
potte; ens.

a. For the sake of euphony consonants at the end of
nouns are mostly doubled before the *e* of the plural; this
is especially the case with *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*. (For
examples see parallel column.)

b. Di *f* word foor di *e*
meesal fersag in *w*, (nes in
Engels in *v*) soos *hof*,
howe; *graf*, *grawe*; ens.

b. The *f* before the *e* forming the plural is usually
softened into *w*, (like English into *v*) as: *hof*, *howe*, etc.

c. Enkele woorde neem *ers*
in plaas fan *s* agteran, soos
kind, *kinders*; *kalf*,
kalwers; *lam*, *lammers*;
ens.

c. To some singular nouns *ers* is suffixed instead of *s*,
as: *kalf*, *kalwers*, etc.

d. Enkele male word di *d* verander in *j*, soos *pad*, *paje*; *blad*, *blaje*; ens.

d. In a few cases the terminating *d* of the singular is changed into *j* for euphony, as: *pad*, *paje*, etc.

Oefening: - Skrywe di meervoud van: os, fles, pik, wiil, dop, dam, pen, spar, kat, kloof.

Exercise: - Write the plural of words given under Cape Dutch exercise.

Anmerking. - Afrikaans is veel reelmatiger in di forming van di meervoud as Hollans. Dit blyk o.a. daaruit dat waar di enkelfoud in Hollans deur gebruik onreelmatig geworde was Afrikaans dit weer reelmatig gemaak het soos blyk uit di volgende voorbeelde:

Note. - The formation of plurals is more regular in Cape Dutch than in Dutch, as appears i.a. in cases where in Dutch the singular became irregular in usage and Cape Dutch retained or restituted the regular form, as appears from instances given in the parallel column.

Hollans.

Afrikaans.

<i>Hollans.</i>		<i>Afrikaans.</i>	
Enk.	Meerf.	Enk.	Meerf.
Koe	Koeien	Koei	Koeie
Vloo	Vlooien	Flooi	Flooie
Ei	Eieren	Y'er	Y'ers

8. In Engels is di uitsonderinge meer soos:-

8. In English there are more exceptions than in Cape Dutch, as

a. Di *y* word agter 'n medeklinker verander in *ies*, soos *lady*, *ladies*; agter 'n klinker blyf dit *y* soos *boy*, *boys*.

a. Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *ies*, as *lady*,

ladies; preceded by a vowel, the *y* remains, *boy, boys*.

b. Di *f* of *fe* word meesal *ves*, soos *leaf, leaves*; soms blyf dit *f*, *chief, chiefs*.

b. Most nouns in *f* or *fe* form their plural in *ves*, as *calf, calves; knife, knives*. Some few nouns simply add *s* to the singular, as *chief, chiefs*.

c. Enkele naamwoorde fan Saxise afkoms form di meervoud deur di klank fan di enkelfoud te ferander, soos *man, men; woman, women; foot, feet; goose, geese; tooth, teeth; mouse, mice; louse, lice*; hiirby behoor oek 3 woorde wat di meervoud form met toefoeging fan *en*, dis *ox, oxen; child, children; brother, brethren*.

c. A few nouns of Saxon origin form their plural by changing the vowel sound of the singular; these are *man, men; woman, women; foot feet; goose, geese; tooth, teeth; mouse, mice; louse, lice*. Three nouns of the same origin form their plurals in *en*, as *ox, oxen; child, children; brother, brethren*.

d. Enige woorde het di meervoud nes di enkelfoud, soos *sheep, deer*.

d. Some few words have their plurals the same as the singular, as *sheep, deer*.

e. Omdat Engels sofeul woorde het uit freemde tale, daarom word in fele gefalle di meervoud fan di woorde geform soos in di tale, byf.:

e. Foreign nouns, adopted in English, generally retain their plural endings as in the language whence they are derived:-

1) uit *Latyn*,

1) *Latin* nouns

woorde in *a* meervoud *ae*, soos *nebula, nebulae*;
woorde in *us* meervoud *i*, soos *focus, foci*;
woorde in *um* meervoud *a*, soos *datum, data*;
woorde in *ex* meervoud *es*, soos *vortex, vortices*;

in *a* form the plural in
ae, as *nebula, nebulae*,

in *us* form the plural in
i, as *focus, foci*;

in *um* form the plural

in *a*, as *datum, data*;

in *ex* form the plural in

ices, as *vortex*,

vortices;

- | | |
|--|---|
| woorde in <i>us</i> (onsydig) meervoud <i>era</i> , soos <i>genus</i> , <i>genera</i> ; | in <i>us</i> (neuter) form the plural in <i>era</i> , as <i>genus</i> , <i>genera</i> ; |
| 2) uit <i>Grieks</i> ,
woorde in <i>is</i> , meervoud <i>es</i> , soos <i>crisis</i> , <i>crises</i> ;
woorde in <i>on</i> , meervoud <i>a</i> , soos <i>phenomenon</i> , <i>phenomena</i> ; | 2) <i>Greek</i> nouns
in <i>is</i> form the plural in <i>es</i> , as <i>crisis</i> , <i>crises</i> ;
in <i>on</i> form the plural in <i>a</i> , as <i>phenomenon</i> , <i>phenomena</i> ; |
| 3) uit <i>Frans</i> , <i>eau</i> word <i>eaux</i> , soos <i>beau</i> , <i>beaux</i> ; | 3) French nouns in <i>eau</i> plural <i>eaux</i> , as <i>beau</i> , <i>beaux</i> . |
| 4) uit <i>Italiaans</i> , <i>e</i> en <i>o</i> word <i>i</i> soos <i>dilettante</i> , <i>dilettanti</i> ; <i>virtuoso</i> , <i>virtuosi</i> ; | 4) Italian nouns in <i>e</i> and <i>o</i> plural <i>i</i> , as <i>dilettante</i> , <i>dilettanti</i> ; <i>virtuoso</i> , <i>virtuosi</i> . |
| 5) uit <i>Hebreeus</i> , meervoud <i>im</i> , soos <i>cherub</i> , <i>cherubim</i> ; <i>seraph</i> , <i>seraphim</i> . | 5) Hebrew nouns plural <i>im</i> , as <i>cherub</i> , <i>cherubim</i> ; <i>seraph</i> , <i>seraphim</i> . |

Oefening: - Skrywe meervoud fan woorde onder Engelse oefening angegé.

Exercise: - Write out the plurals of the following words: - Ox, tooth, foot, child, man, penny, hero, lady, calf, box, phenomenon, datum, loaf, genus, analysis, appendix, cherub, beau, focus, beauty, mouse, wife, country, leaf, brother, woman, self, kiss, fox, life, chief, eye, gipsy, medium, sheep, fairy, donkey.

9. Afrikaans en Engels gebruik *gen naamfalle* by di naamwoorde ni; di betrekking waarin 'n naamwoord staan word angewys met voorsetsels. Daarin kom hulle, onder andere, o'ereen met Frans onder di nuwe taal.

9. In English and Cape Dutch we have in reality no cases or declensions, showing the various relations which nouns have to other words in the sentences in which they are employed, this is expressed by prepositions. In this respect they agree i.a. with French amongst modern languages.

Anmerking. - *a*. In di meeste oue tale het hulle werklik naamfalle gehad, sodat di naamwoorde in elke naamfal 'n andere uitgang of ferbuiging gehad het. So had

Note. - *a*. In most ancient languages the nouns themselves were declined to express these relations, so that in each case the noun had a different termination.

Latyn 6 naamfalle en in amper elke naamfal is di laaste letters fan di woord anders, bevoorbeeld:-

Thus they had 6 cases in Latin and in nearly every case the last letters of the nouns were different. (See example parallel column).

Eerste naamfal: *equus*, 'n pêrd - a horse.

Twede naamfal: *equi*, fan 'n pêrd - of a horse.

Derde naamfal: *equo*, an 'n pêrd - to a horse.

Fierde naamfal: *equum*, fer 'n pêrd - a horse.

Fyfde naamfal: *eque*, o pêrd! - o horse!

Sesde naamfal: *equo*, op 'n pêrd - on a horse.

Hiiruit siin ons duidelik dat di Latynse woord *equus* in elke naamfal 'n andere uitgang het, mar ons woord blyf mar altyd *pêrd* en di Engelse *horse*.

b. In di nuwe tale, feral di Germaanse, slyt di feranderde uitgange al meer en meer af, soos o.a. angetoon is deur Max Muller. Nou gebruik hulle wel nog konsuis di naamfalle en noem dit ferbuigings, omdat hulle taalkunde na di Latynse gemaak is. Mar dis amper heeltmal al 'n lege en onnodige form. Want hulle ferbuig tog ni di naamwoorde self ni, mar set meesal net di foor-

b. In modern languages, especially in the Germanic, the declensions became gradually more obsolete, as shown i.a. by Max Muller. In most grammars they still retain the *cases* and call them declensions, because their grammars are framed after the model of Latin. But this has largely become an empty and useless form. For they do not actually decline the nouns, but express the

setsels foor di woorde. Op di manier kan hulle wel honderd naamfalle maak, deur mar elke maal 'n andere foorsetsel foor di naamwoord te set. Daarom laat ons di gekhyd mar heeltemal bly.

relations of nouns by prepositions, and in this way they can form as many cases as they have got prepositions. For this reason we simply do away with that frivolity.

c. Di enigste wat nog na iits daarfan lyk is di *s* in di tweede naamfal fan Afrikaans en Engels. Mar in Afrikaans kom dit net foor by samegestelde woorde, soos fredesferdrag; en in Engels word di *s* met 'n komma afgesky fan di naamwoord, soos John's book. Mar dis tog ygenlik oek gen ferbuiging fan di naamwoord self ni. Hiirin kom Afrikaans en Engels o'ereen met Hebreus, wat oek net fer di tweede naamfal 'n sametrekking fan di twé naamwoorde het wat in betrekking tot makkaar staan as besitter en besitting.

c. The only remnant is the *s* in the possessive case of English and Cape Dutch. But in the latter this is only the case in compound words, such as 'fredesferdrag,' and in English the *s* is separated from the noun by an apostrophe ('); so that in reality it is no declension of the noun. And in this respect English and Cape Dutch agree with Hebrew, where in like manner also the possessive case is the only vestige of declension.

d. Bowediin het Afrikaans nog di o'ereen koms, met Hebreus dat dit 'n foorsetsel het om an te toon di foorwerp waarop di werking fan 'n o'ergaande werkwoord o'ergaan, iits wat in Hollans en Engels en di meeste nuwe tale ni kan uitgedruk worde ni, waarfan ons hiir tot foorbeeld gé Gen. 4:1:-

d. Besides this Cape Dutch is similar to Hebrew in another respect, as both express the relation between a transitive verb and the objective noun by a particular preposition, for which we find no equivalent in either English or Dutch, (See illustration below.)

<i>Hebr.</i>	Ve	ha	adam	jada	eth	Hawa	va	teled	eth	Kajin,	
<i>Afrik.</i>	En	di	mens	beken	fer	Eva	en	sy	baar	fer	Kaïn.
<i>Engels.</i>	And	the	man	knew	-	Eve	and	she	bare	-	Cain.
<i>Hollans.</i>	En	de	manſch	bekende	-	Eva	en	zij	baarde	-	Kaïn.

e. In Engels word di *s* partykeer weggelaat by di sogenoemde tweede naamfal en net di komma' gehou om dit an te wys. Dis di gefal:-

e. In English the *s* of the possessive case is sometimes omitted and only the apostrophe comma (') retained as a mark of the genitive. This is the case:-

1) By di meervoud, as dit reeds op *s* uitgaan, soos *the cat's tail* is 'di kat syn

1) When the plural terminates in *s*, e.g. *the cats' tails*;

stêrt;’ mar *the cats' tail* is ‘di katte hulle stêrt.’

2) Waar di enkelfoud yndig op *es*, as 'n aparte lettergreep, soos Socrates' wife. 2) when the singular terminates in *es* as a separate syllable, e.g. *Socrates wife*.

3) Waar woorde reeds op *ss, x, us*, en *ce*, yndig, om ni te feul di *sis*-klank te gebruik ni, soos *for goodness' sake*. 3) When nouns terminate already in *ss, x, us* and *ce*, to avoid too much of the hissing sound, e.g. *for goodness, sake*.

Oefening: - Skrywe uit di tweede naamfal enkelfoud, en waar dit kan wees, oek meerfoud, fan di woorde wat in di Engelse ‘Exercise’ gegé word.

Exercise: - Write down the possessive case singular, and, where they admit of it, the possessive case plural, of the following nouns: - mother, eagle, man, girl, boy, poet, John, righteousness, woman, Xerxes, drum, sheep, sister, cat, Moses, sun, sea, shell, Aristides, rose, people, Roberts, bee, caterpillar, river, tree, child.

10. Op laas moet ons by di naamwoorde nog spreek, dat 'n mens in Afrikaans (ni in Engels ni) di meeste daarfan kan *ferklynwoordtjiis* maak as jy 'n klyne dingetji bedoel. Dit doen ons deur *i* agteran di naamwoorde te las, in enkelfould, en *iis* in meerfoud, soos *knaap* word *knap*i**,

10. In conclusion we must remark that in Cape Dutch (not so in English) of most nouns the diminutives can be used when anything small is meant. This is done by adding an *i* to the nouns in singular, and *iis* in plural, e.g. *knaap, knap*i**,

knapiis, ens. Hierby moet di follende reels in di oog gehou worde:- *knapiis*, &c. The following rules must be observed:-

a. As 'n naamwoord yndig op *m*, dan gebruik ons *pi*, soos boom word boomp*pi*, boomp*piis*, ens. a. When a noun terminates in *m*, then *pi* is added in singular and *piis* in plural, e.g. *boom*, *boomp*pi**, *boomp*piis**.

b. As di naamwoord yndig op *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, en *s*, dan word di medeklinker meesal ferdubbel, soos draf word draff*i*, frag word fragg*i*, pak word pakki, kop word kop*i*, kas word kassi. b. In nouns terminating in *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, and *s* the terminating consonants are doubled, e.g. *draf*, *draff*i**; *frag*, *fragg*i**; *pak*, *pakki*; *kop*, *koppi*; *kas*, *kassi*.

c. As di naamwoorde yndig op *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *t*, en op klinkers, dan foeg ons, behalwe ferdubbeling fan di letters, daaragter *tji* of *etji*, soos bad word badt*ji*, fal word fallet*ji*; lam word lammet*ji*; kan word kannet*ji*; kar word karret*ji*; lat word latt*ji*; papa word papat*ji*; fê word fêt*ji*; flooi word flooit*ji*; Kato word Katot*ji*; frou word frou*tji*; sy word syt*ji*. Op enkele plekke word *tji* meer uitgespreek as *ki*, soos frou*ki*, biki, ens. c. To nouns terminating in *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *t*, and in vowels, is added *tji* or *etji*, e.g. *bad*, *badt*ji**; *fal*, *fallet*ji**; *lam*, *lammet*ji**; *kar*, *karret*ji**; *lat*, *latt*ji**; *papa*, *papat*ji**; *fê*, *fêt*ji**; *Kato*, *Katot*ji**; *frou*, *frou*tji**; *sy*, *syt*ji**. In some parts of the country instead of *tji* is used *ki*, e.g. *frou*, *frouki*, &c.

d. Di ferklyn - woordtjis word buitengewoon feul gebruik in Afrikaans, denklik uit 'n owerdrewe beskydenhyd, waardeur di Afrikaner sig self en syn goed gering ag. So praat hy fan syn huis*i*, en syn bit*ji* goedt*jiis*, en syn fêt*jiis*, en fan syn frou*tji*, en fan syn kindert*jiis*; hy moet 'n bit*ji* tyd hê, fer 'n klyne werki, ens. Dikwils diin di ferklynwoordtjis om 'n soort fan liifkosing uit te druk, soos pat*ji* en mat*ji*, oomp*i* en tanni, nefe en niggi, boeti en sussi, skapi en lammet*ji*, ens. d. In Cape Dutch diminutives are exceptionally much used, which is probably to be ascribed to an extreme sense of modesty, through which the Africander is apt to consider himself and his property as small and insignificant. Thus he speaks of his *huis*i** (little house), and his *bit*ji* goedt*jiis** (few little possessions), and his *fêt*jiis** (his small live stock), and his *frou*tji** (little wife), and his *kindert*jiis** (little ones); he begs for a *bit*ji** (small bit) of time, for a *klyn werki* (a little piece of work). Sometimes diminutives are used as terms of endearment, as *pat*ji** and *mat*ji** (sweet little papa and mama), *skapi* and *bokki* (dear little sheep and goat), &c.

Oefening: - Swrywe di follende woorde uit as ferklynwoordtjiis: pad, straf, frug, bak, kam, man, dop, spar, os, pot, tou, mamma, tré, sooi, karo, ou, sny.

Exercise: - Write out the diminutive, of the nouns given on the parallel columns

III. O'er di Lidwoorde.

III. Articles.

1. Ons het in Afrikaans en Engels alby 2 lidwoorde:-

1. Both English and Cape Dutch have 2 articles:-

di *bepaalde*, in Afrikaans *di*, in Engels *the*;
the; *the definite*, in English *the*, in Cape Dutch *di*;

di *onbepaalde*, in Afrikaans 'n in Engels *the indefinite*, in English *a* or *an*, and in Cape Dutch 'n (pronounce *an*).

Anmerking. - Party nuwe Engelse taalkundes behandel di *lidwoorde* as *onder: skydende hoedanighydswoorde*.

Note. - Modern English grammars classify the articles as *distinguishing adjectives*.

2. In alby tale word di lidwoord ni ferbuig ni.

2. In both languages the article is indeclinable.

3. Di onbepaalde lidwoord word in Afrikaans geskrywe 'n, en di telwoord *een*, soos: 'n mens het mar *een* neus.

3. In Cape Dutch the indefinite article is written 'n and the numeral *een* (one), e.g.: a ('n) man has got only one (*een*) nose.

4. In Engels word di onbepaalde lidwoord *a* gebruik foor naamwoorde wat met 'n medeklinker, en *an* foor di wat met 'n klinker of swygende *h* begin, soos *a* man, *an* eye, *a* hill, *an* hour.

4. In English the indefinite article *an* is used before nouns, beginning with a vowel or silent *h*, e.g.: *a* man, *an* eye, *a* hill, *an* hour.

Oefening: - Maak di foute reg wat di lidwoorde angaan in di follende sinne: Een mens het mar 'n lewe. Dis beter 'n sere oog as twe. Een pêrd en een esel is nuttige dire.

Exercise: - Correct the mistakes in the Cape Dutch sentences given in the parallel column.

IV. O'er di Hoedanighydswoorde.

IV. Adjectives.

1. Idere ding het het syn *hoedanighyd*, en di woorde wat dit uitdruk is *hoedanighydswoorde*, soos *mooi, lelik, oud, jong*, ens.

1. Everything possesses some distinguishing attribute or *quality* and the words indicating such attitude or quality we call *adjectives*, as *beautiful, ugly, old, young, &c.*

Anmerking - Party Engelse taalkundes bring ni alleen di Lidwoorde ni, mar oek di Telwoorde onder di Hoedanighydswoorde.

Note. - Some English Grammars classify not only the Articles, but also the Numerals under the Adjectives.

2. Kom di hoedanighydswoord foor di naamwoord, dan kry dit 'n *e* agteran, om dit te lat ansmelt, soos: dis 'n flukse pêrd; mar kom dit agter di naamwoord, dan blyf dit onferanderd, soos: di pêrd is fluks. Dis di enigste gewone ferbuiging wat ons an di hoedanighydswoorde het. Mar Engels het selfs dit ni.

2. In Cape Dutch, when the adjective is placed before the noun, an *e* is suffixed for blending together, e.g.: 'dis 'n flukse pêrd,' but when the adjective follows the noun, this is omitted, e.g.: 'di perd is fluks.' This is the only ordinary declension of adjectives in Cape Dutch, but English has not got it.

N.B. - Hiir word di *d* oek 'n *j*, soos *goed* - *goeje*, of 'n *ie*, *goed* - *goeie*. By hoedanighydswoorde afgelyd uit ferlede deelwoorde fan werkwoorde, kryg hulle by ferbuiging 'n *d* of 'n *t* foor di *e*, soos 'di koffi is *gemeng* - dis *gemengde* koffi'; 'di stori is *opgemaak* - dis n *opgemaakte* stori.'

Note. - Here also the terminating *d* becomes *j* or *ie*, e.g. *goed*, *goeje*, or *goeie*. Adjectives derived from past participles of verbs take *d* or *t* before the *e*. (See examples parallel column).

3. Di hoedanighydswoorde het nog 'n aparte soort fan ferandering, dis di sogenoemde *trappe fan fergelyking*, om di ferskillende grade in di hoedanighyd fan 'n ding an te wys. Gewoonlik neem hulle 3 grade an, Di eerste is net soos 'n ding fan self is, soos 'n *grote* huis. Di tweede graad is as jy di hoedanighyd fan 'n ding wil fersterk deur dit te fergelyk met ander dinge, soos: di huis is *groter* as di ander. Di derde graad is as di hoedanighyd fan 'n ding bo al di ander wat jy daarmé fergelyk uitsteek, soos: di huis is di *grootste* fan al di huise an di Kaap. Di 3 trappe word in Afrikaans en Engels amper eenders geform. Di *stellende trap* is in alby di hoedanighydswoord self, soos: *groot, great*. Di *fergelykende trap* word in alby geform deur *er* agteran te set, soos: *groter, greater*. Di *o'ertreffende trap* in Afrikaans deur *ste*, en in Engels deur *est* agteran te set, soos: *grootste, greatest*.

4. Party hoedanighydswoorde laat uit hulle aard gen grade fan fergelyking toe ni, in Afrikaans en Engels alby, soos: goue, silwere, dood, splinsternuut, ontelbaar, alomteenwoordig, almagtig, aards, Engels, Frans, dageliks, skriftelik, mondeling, regs, links, ens.

5. In Engels word fele grade fan fergelyking onreelmatig geform, waarfan ons 'n lys gé in di Engelse fertaling. In Afrikaans is di uitsonderinge minder. Waar di hoedanighydswoorde uitgaan op *r* word di fergelykende trap geform deur *der* agteran te foeg, soos *swaar, swaarder; seer, seerder*. Di follende

3. Adjectives, however, admit of 3 varieties of form, called *Degrees of Comparison*, expressing the different degrees of such attribute or quality. Usually 3 degrees are acknowledged. The Positive Degree is the adjective in its simple form, e.g. a *great* house. The Comparative Degree is used when we wish to indicate that one thing, or a group of things, possesses the same quality or attribute as another, but in a greater degree, e.g. this house is *greater* than the other. The Superlative Degree is that form of it which shows that a certain thing, or group of things, possesses the attribute denoted by the adjective in a greater degree than any other among several of which it is one, e.g. this house is the *greatest* of all the houses in Cape Town. These degrees are formed nearly in the same way in English and Cape Dutch, by adding *er* to the simple form of the adjective in the comparative and *est* in the superlative degree in English, and *est* in Cape Dutch, e.g. *great, greater, greatest*.

4 Many adjectives, from the nature of the ideas which they express, cannot have comparative and superlative degrees: as *golden, silver, dead, innumerable, omnipresent, omnipotent, English, French, daily, verbal, right, left*, etc.

5. In Cape Dutch the formation of the degrees of comparison is very regular. It is only to be noted that adjectives ending already in *r* form the comparative degree by adding *der*, as *swaarder* from *swaar*, etc. The only irregular formations are the 3 following: - goed, beter, beste, feul meer, meeste; graag, liwers, liifste. The irregular forms in English are the following:-

trappe fan fergelyking word onreelmatig
geform:-

goed, beter, beste.
feul (baing), meer, meeste.
graag, liwer, liifste.

good, better, best:
little, lest, least:
much (many), more, most:
bad, worse, worst:
late, later or latter, latest or last:
nigh, nigher, nighest or next:
fore, former, foremost or first:
old, older or elder, oldest or eldest:
far, farther, or further, farthest or
furthest.

Oefening: - Skrywe di trappe fan fergelyking uit fan di follende hoedanighydswoorde: - eer, duur, froom, diip, hoog, suur, soet, heet, kwaai, min, baing, pikswart, faal.

Exercise: - Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives: - good, wise, little, bad, late, near, fore, much, old, frugal, few, valuable, many, patient, high, pretty, black, heavy, hot, fair, far, gentle, able, bitter, green, gay, useful, red, swift, modest, merry, rough.

6. In Afrikaans word *meer* en *meeste* oek gebruik in enkele gefalle om di trappe fan fergelyking uit te druk, soos: Hy is meer geleerd as ferstandig. In Engels word dit feul meer gedoen met *more* en *most*, soos by alle hoedanighydswoorde met *meer* as 2 lettergrepe, en by almal met 2 lettergrepe, behalwe by di wat uitgaan op *y*, *er*, *ble*, en waar di klemtoon op di laaste lettergreep fal.

6. In Cape Dutch very seldom the degrees of comparison are formed by adding *meer* and *meeste* to the simple adjective, as 'He is *more* learned than wise.' In English this is done by adding *more* and *most* to all adjectives of more than 2 syllables, and to all of 2 syllables except those ending in *y*, *er* and *ble*, besides those which have the accent on the last syllable.

V. O'er di Foornaamwoorde.

V. Pronouns.

1. Foornaamwoorde kom in di plek fan naamwoorde, om dit ni gedurig weer te moet herhaal ni. In plaas fan te sê: 'Piet het di pêrd fan Piet ferkoop en toen het Piet spyt gehad,' kan 'n mens sê: 'Piet het *syn* pêrd ferkoop, en toen het *hy* spyt gehad.' Di woorde *syn* en *hy* kom in di plaas van Piet, daarom is hulle foornaamwoorde.

1. Pronouns are words used instead of nouns, to avoid repetition. Thus instead of saying, 'Peter has sold Peter's horse and then Peter was sorry,' we say, 'Peter has sold *his* horse, and then *he* was sorry.' Here the words *his* and *he* come in the place of the proper noun Peter and are consequently called pronouns.

2. Ons het in Afrikaans en Engels, 6 soorte van Foornaamwoorde: *persoonlike*, *besittelike*, *anwysende*, *betrekkelike*, *fragende*, en *wederkerende*.

2. In English and Cape Dutch Pronouns are divided into 6 classes: *personal*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *relative*, *interrogative*, and *reflective*.

3. Di persoonlike, besittelike en fragende foornaamwoorde het dri geslagte, twe getalle, en nog 'n o'erblyfsel fan

3. The personal, possessive, and interrogative pronouns have 3 genders, 2 numbers, and a remnant of declension in

ferbuiging in Afrikaans; mar di
anwysende, betrekkelike en wederkerende
blyf onferanderd.

Cape Dutch: but the demonstrative,
relative and reflective are inflexible.

4. Di *persoonlike foornaamwoorde* wys
an di persoon wat praat (of skryf), *eerste*
persoon, enkelfoud, *ek* en *my*, meefoud
ons: di persoon met wi 'n mens praat,
twede persoon, enkelfoud *jy* en *jou*,
meefoud *julle*; di persoon fan wi 'n mens
praat, *derde persoon*, enkelfoud *hy* en
hom, *sy* en *haar*, meefoud *hulle*. Tot
gemak gé ons dit in 'n lysi fan
foornaamwoorde in *Afrikaans* en *Engels*:-

4. Personal Pronouns indicate the person
that speaks, (or writes), *first person*; the
person to whom is spoken (or written),
second person; and the person of whom
is spoken (or written), *third person*. The
following comparative table will facilitate
and elucidate it:

	<i>Afrikaans.</i>	<i>Engels.</i>
1 Pers. enkelf. (sing.)	<i>ek en my</i>	<i>I and me.</i>
1 Pers. meerf. (plural)	<i>ons</i>	<i>we and us.</i>
2 Pers. enkelf. (sing.)	<i>jy en jou</i>	<i>thou and you.</i>
2 Pers. meerf. (plural)	<i>julle</i>	<i>you and ye.</i>
3 Pers. enkelf. (sing.) mann. (masc.)	<i>hy en hom</i>	<i>he and him.</i>
3 Pers. enkelf. (sing.) froue. (femin.)	<i>sy en haar</i>	<i>she and her.</i>
3 Pers. enkelf. (sing.) onsy. (neuter)	<i>dit, imand, ens.</i>	<i>it, one, etc.</i>
3 Pers. meerf. (plural)	<i>hulle</i>	<i>they and them.</i>

Anmerkings: - *a.* By di eerste en tweede persoon word gen ferskil fan geslag gemaak ni. Dis ni nodig ni. Want dis mos di persoon wat praat en wat hoor. Nou hulle is by makkaar en kan mos siin of dit 'n man of 'n frou is waar hulle me gesels Mar di derde persoon is ni altyd teenwoordig ni, daarom moet daarin di onderskyd fan geslagte angetoon worde.

Notes: - *a.* With the first and second person no distinction of gender is made. This is not necessary, because they are the persons in communication, speaking and hearing, (or writing and reading), so that they are aware whether the persons with whom they communicate are male or female. But the third person not always being present, the distinction of gender is necessary.

b. Dis di Afrikaner fan kindshyd af ferkeerdelik ingeprent, dat *jy en jou* en *julle* onbeleefd is, daarom as ons bid tot onse liwe Here, of as ons praat met imand wat hooger is as ons, dan sê ons *u* in plaas fan *jy en jou*, of ons herhaal di naamwoord. Di laaste doen ons di meeste: 'Pa het fer my belowe *Pa* sal fer my een fan *Pa* syn pêrde gé,' ens., in plaas fan: 'Pa, *jy* het fer my belowe, *jy* sal fer my een fan *jou* pêrde ge,' ens.

b. Wrongfully Africanders from early infancy were taught that it is uncivil and irreverent to use the second person of the personal pronoun *jy* and *jou* and *julle*, consequently in prayer to the Lord, and when speaking to superiors, they use the Dutch *u*, or they more frequently repeat the noun thus: 'Papa has promised me *Papa* will give me one of *Papa's* horses,' &c., instead of: 'Papa *you* promised me, that *you* will give me one of *your* horses,' &c.

c. By di tweede persoon is Afrikaans duideliker as Engels en Hollans alby,

c. In expressing the second person Cape Dutch is more distinct than either English

omdat ons twé aparte woorde gebruik fer enkelfoud en meefoud en hulle ni. Ons sê altyd fer enkelfoud *jy* en *jou* en fer meefoud *julle*, mar Hollans sê fer alby *gy*, en Engels *you*. Hollans het wel fanselêwe *gylieden* gebruik fer meefoud, mar nou ni meer ni; en Engels het wel *thou* fer enkelfoud, mar dit word mar gebruik in gebéde en gedigte, ens., ni in di gewone taal ni. Net so met di besittelike foornaamwoorde. Ons sê enkelfoud *jou* en meefoud *julle*; mar Engels sê fer alby *your*, en Hollans *uw*.
Befoorbeeld -

Engels: You must learn your lesson.

Enkelfoud en Meefoud.

Hollans: Gy moet uwe les leeren.

Enkelfoud en Meefoud.

Afrikaans: Jy moet jou les leer.

Enkelfoud.

Julle moet julle les leer. Meefoud.

or Dutch, using separate words for singular and plural, which they have not got In Cape Dutch the second person singular is always *jy* and *jou* and plural *julle*, but in English both are *you* and in Dutch *gy*. True, Dutch formerly had *gylieden* in plural, but this form is now obsolete; English on the other hand has got *thou* in singular, but this is also an antiquated form, only used in prayer, poet y, &c., not in ordinary language. Just the same is the case with possessive pronouns. In Cape Dutch the singular is *jou* and the plural *julle*, but in English *your* stands for both singular and plural, and in the Dutch *uw*.

For illustration see parallel column.

d. Jou is 'n ferbuiging van *jy*, en *hom* van *hy*; mar *my* is gen verbuiging van *ek*, en *haar* van *sy* ni. En oek in Engels is *him* 'n ferbuiging fan *he*, en *them* fan *they*, mar *me* is gen verbuiging fan *I* ni, en *us* is gen ferbuiging fan *we* ni, en *her* fan *she* ni. Dis 'n ferwarring in di taalkunde om dit te gé as ferbuigingsforme fan diselfde woord.

d. In Cape Dutch *jou* is a declension of *jy* and *hom* of *hy*; but *my* is not a declension of *ek*, neither *haar* of *sy*. The same in English *him* is a declension of *he* and *them* of *they*, but *me* is no declension of *I*, nor *us* of *we*, nor *her* of *she*. This is another confusion due to the mistake of framing the grammar of Germanic languages after the mode of Latin.

Oefening: - Soek di foornaamwoorde uit in di follende sinne en wys an of hulle fan di eerste, tweede of derde persoon, en fan watter getal en geslag hulle is: - Hulle is soet kinders. Sy kan goed klafiir speul. Dit is baing koud. Sy sit haar hoed op Ek weet jy kan goed leer; di les is ni te swaar fer jou ni. Julle moet julle ferstand gebruik. Ons moet ons plig doen. Hy loop in syn slaap. Ek het myn part fergeet. Doen jy jou plig, ek sal myne doen. Hulle noem hom 'n deugniit. Ons het fer hulle gesiin. Ek hoop jy sal gou fer ons kom kyk.

Exercise: - Point out the pronouns in the following sentences and their person, number and gender: - They are good boys. She can play the piano nicely. It is very cold. She puts her hat on. I know you can learn well; this lesson is not too difficult for you. You must use your own discretion. We must do our duty. He walks in his sleep. I forgot my part. Do your duty, I will do mine. They call him a rascal. We have seen you. I hope you will soon come and see us.

5. Di *besittelike foornaamwoorde* druk 'n besitting uit, soos; *myn* frou, *ons* kind, *julle* hoenders, *hulle* tuin, *haar* krawetji, *syn* kiri. Fer gemak geef ons di follende lysi:-

5. *Possessive Pronouns* express a possession, as: *my* wife, *our* child, *your* fowls, *their* garden, *her* earring, *his* stick. The following is a full table:

	Afrikaans	Engels
1 Pers. enk. (sing.), alle geslagte (all genders)	<i>myn</i>	<i>my</i> and <i>mine</i>
1 Pers. meerf. (plural) alle geslagte (all genders)	<i>ons</i>	<i>our</i> .
2 Pers. enk. (sing.) alle geslagte (all genders)	<i>jou</i>	<i>your</i> .
2 Pers. meerf. (plural) alle geslagte (all genders)	<i>julle</i>	<i>your</i> .
3 Pers. enk. (sing.), mannelik (masculine)	<i>syn</i>	<i>his</i> .
3 Pers. enk. (sing.), frouelik (feminine)	<i>haar</i>	<i>her</i> .
3 Pers. enk. (sing.), onsydig (neuter)	<i>syn</i>	<i>its</i> .
3 Pers. meerf. (plural), alle geslagte (all genders)	<i>hulle</i>	<i>their</i> .

Aanmerking. - By di besittelike foornaamwoorde het ons oek di ferbuiging fan di *e*, mar net andersom as by di hoedanighydswoorde. By laasgenoemde kom di *e* agteran as di naamwoord folg, en hiir as daar gen naamwoord folg ni. Soos: Dis 'n *flukse* pêrd; mar di pêrd is *fluks*. Dis *jou* pêrd; mar: di pêrd is *joue*. Di Engels gebruik dit net so met di *s*, behalwe in di eerste persoon enkelfoud waar *my* dan *mine* word.

Note. - In English the possessive pronoun has the suffix *s* and in Cape Dutch *e* when it follows the noun, as: 'this is *your* horse,' but 'this horse is *yours*,' &c., except in the first person singular where *my* changes into *mine*. In Cape Dutch it is just the opposite with adjectives; there they take the *e* when preceding and not when following the noun.

Oefening: - Soek di persoonlike en besittelike foornaamwoorde uit in di follende sinne en geef an fan watter persoon, geslag en getal hulle is: - Di Afrikaners blyf by hulle gewoontes; hulle hou ni fan nuwighede ni. Ons moet ons ouers eer. Jy moet jou boek mébreng. Di pen is joue. Julle moet na julle meester luister. Di pen is hare, mar di ly is myne.

Exercise: - Point out all personal and possessive pronouns in the following sentences and their respective person, number and gender: Afrikaners stick to their habits; they do not like innovations. He learns his lesson. She studied her music well. I honour my parents. We must honour our parents. You must bring your book. This pen is yours. You (plural) must obey your teacher. This pen is his, but the slate is mine.

6. Di *anwysende foornaamwoorde* word gebruik om an te wys wi of wat 'n mens meen. Byfoorbeeld, ek sê: 'Gé fer my di juksky an.' - Jy fraag: 'Watter een? - *Hiirdi?*' - Ek sê: 'Né, *daar-di.*' - Jy fraag weer: '*Deuskant-syne?*' - Ek sê: 'Né, *anderkant-syne.*' - Jy fraag nog 'n slag: '*Di ene?*' - Ek sê: 'Né, *di ander ene.*'

6. *Demonstrative Pronouns* point out what person or thing is intended. E.g., 'Give me *that* book.' You ask: 'Which? - *this* one?' I reply: 'No, *that* one;' - Here *this* and *that* with the plural *these* and *those* are demonstrative pronouns.

Hier-di, daar-di, deus-kant-syne,
ander-kant-syne, di een, di ander een, is
hiir anwysende foornaamwoorde.

7. Di *betrekkelike foornaamwoorde* het betrekking op 'n naamwoord of foornaamwoord, hetsy dit al uitgedruk is, of ni, soos: 'Di man *wat* daar geloop het.' Hiir slaan di *betrekkelike foornaamwoord wat* terug op di naamwoord *man*. 'Wat ni wil loop ni, kan mar bly staan.' Hiir is di naamwoord waar *wat* betrekking op het, ni uitgedruk ni. Di folle sin is: 'Di persoon wat ni wil loop ni,' ens.

7. *Relative Pronouns* refer to some noun or pronoun, whether expressed or understood. As: 'The man *who* (or *that*) walked there.' Here the relative pronoun *who* (or *that*) refers to the noun *man*. 'Who will not go, may stay behind.' Here the noun to which the relative pronoun *who* refers is not expressed, but understood. The full sentence would be: 'The person who,' etc.

8. Di *fragende foornaamwoorde* dui 'n vraag an, en is oek in Afrikaans en Engels folkome gelyk, soos. -
Wi? (Eng. *who?*) fer persone.
Wat? (Eng. *which?*) fer dinge.
Watter? Watter-een? (Eng. *what?*) fer persone en dinge.
Di enigste ferskil is di Engelse *who* het nog 2 ferbuigingsforme o'ergehou fer alle persone, geslagte, en getalle, namelik *whose* en *whom*.

8. *Interrogative Pronouns* express a question; they are similar in English and Cape Dutch, being:-
Who? (C.D. *wi?*) for persons.
What? (C.D. *wat?*) for things.
Which? (C.D. *watter? wattereen?*) for persons and things.
The only difference between the two languages is that all interrogative pronouns are indeclinable in Cape Dutch, whereas in English *who* has two declensions, *whose* and *whom*, for the possessive and objective cases in all persons, numbers and genders.

Oefening: - 1. Soek al di foornaamwoorde uit in di follende sinne, en wys an tot watter soort hulle behoort en fan watter persoon, geslag, en getal hulle is: - Hiir-di boek is mooier as daar-di. Deus-kant-syn boom draag beter as ander-kant-syn. Wil jy di-een hê? Né, ek wil di ander-een hê. Wat maak jy daar? Wi is di mooiste? Watter man is di sterkste? Watter pêrd is di mooiste? Watter-een wil jy hê fan di boeke? En watter-een fan di mysiis? Dis di pêrd wat di resiis gewen het; en dis di jokki wat

Exercise: - Point out all pronouns in the following sentences, to what class they belong and of what person, gender and number they are: - This book is more beautiful than that. This tree is a better bearer than that. Do you want this one? No, I want the other one. What are you doing there? Who is the prettiest? What man is the strongest? Which horse is the finest? Which book do you want? And what girl? This is the horse that won the races, and this is the jockey who rode it. You have got my hat. Tell her, she must

hom gery het. Jy het myn hoed. Seg fer
haar, sy moet haar boek kom haal. Laat
hulle eers hulle werk klaar maak, dan kan
hulle gaan speel. come and fetch her book. Let them first
finish their work, and then go for play.

VI. O'er di Telwoorde.

VI. Numerals.

1. *Telwoorde* druk getalle uit. Daar is twee soorte van Telwoorde:-

1. *Numerals* express numbers and are of two classes:-

Onbepaalde, soos: feul, min, baing ens.

indefinite, as: many, few, etc.

Bepaalde. Di word weer ferdeel in twee soorte:-

definite, which are again divided in two classes:-

a. Di getal self, soos: een, twe dri ens.

a. the number itself, as: one, two, three, etc.

b. Di getal as hoedanighydswoord soos eerste, tweede, en ferder tot 19, deur *de* agter di getal te set (*agste* is di enigste uitsondering hiirop) en fan 20 en ferder deur *ste* agteran te las. In Engels is di eerste 3 (*first, second* en *third*) onreelmatig, mar ferder reelmatig deur *th* agter di getal te foeg.

b. the number as adjective, as: first, second, third, etc. This last class, of *numeral adjectives*, derived from the first, of *cardinal numerals*, are formed regularly in Cape Dutch, by adding the suffix *de* to all numbers from 1 to 19 except 1 and 8, where *ste* is added, as all further numbers from 20 upwards. In English after *first, second* and *third* the formation is also regular, by adding the suffix *th*.

2. As di telwoorde fer hoedanighydswoorde gebruik word, dan word, hulle netso ferbuig in Afrikaans, mar ni in Engels ni.

2. When Numerals are used as Adjectives they are declined in the same way, in Cape Dutch, but not in English.

Anmerking. - Di Engelse taalkunde reken di Telwoorde onder di Hoedanighydswoorde; mar juis omdat hulle ni 'n *hoedanighyd* mar 'n *hoefeelhyd* andui hou ons liwer de oue maniiir om hulle apart te behandel.

Note. - In most English grammars Numerals are classified under Adjectives, but as they do not express an attribute or quality but a quantity we prefer the old style of treating them separately.

Oefening: - Wys di Telwoorde an in di follende sinne en tot watter soort hulle

Exercise: - Point out the Numerals in the following sentences, showing to what

behoor: - Ek het dikwils gesê; liwers tiin troue frinde as 'n menigte ontroue. Dis di eerste mal, mar pasop as dit weer gebeur! Fiir maal elf is fiir-en-feertig. Hy had baing druiwe in di wingerd, mar min wyn in di kelder, net fiir fate fan ses lê'er en dri fate fan séwe lê'er elk.

class they belong: I have often said: rather ten faithful friends than a multitude of unfaithful ones. This is the first time, but beware if this happens again! Four times eleven are forty four. He had many sorts of grapes in his garden, but little wine in his cellar, only four vats of six leagers and three vats of seven leagers each.

VII. O'er di Werkwoorde.

VII. Verbs.

1 Werkwoorde druk 'n werking of toestand uit, soos: Myn skape *wy*; ek *loop*, ek *slaap*.

1. *Verbs* express an action or condition as: my sheep *graze*, I *walk*, I *sleep*, etc.

2. Daar is 2 soorte fan werkwoorde:-

2. There are 2 classes of verbs:-

a. *O'ergaande werkwoorde*, waar di werking fan di werker op 'n andere ding kan o'ergaan. So is *liifhê* 'n

a. *Transitive Verbs*, which denote an action, or feeling, which is directed towards some object, thus *to*

o'ergaande werkwoord, want ek kan sê: *love* is a transitive verb, because I can say, 'I *love* my wife,' the feeling of loving going over from me to my wife.

b. Nio'ergaande werkwoorde, waarfan di werking by di werker self bly, en ni op 'n ander ding kan o'ergaan ni, soos; *sit slaap* ens., want 'n mens kan ni sê: ek *sit slaap*, ens., fer hom of fer haar ni. *b. Intransitive Verbs* denote a state or an action or feeling which is not directed towards or exerted upon an object, as *to sit, to sleep*, etc,

3. Di O'ergaande Werkwoorde kan 'n mens op twé manire gebruik, nadat jy di werking beskou, fan di kant fan di werker, of fan di kant fan di lyder waarop di werking o'ergaan. Dan is dit. 3. Transitive Verbs can be used in 2 ways, according to the way in which you view the action, either from the side of the actor (called subject), or of the *object* upon which the action is directed. In the first case the verb is said to be in the *Active Voice*, as 'John *strikes* Peter,' and in the second case in the *Passive Voice*, as 'Peter is *struck* by John.'

a. Bedrywend (werkend) as jy dit fan di kant fan di werker beskou soos: Piet *slaan* fer Jan.

b. Lydend, as jy dit fan di kant fan di lyder beskou, soos: Jan *word geslaan* fan Piet.

Anmerking. - 1) In di taalkunde fan andere tale praat hulle oek fan *wederkerende en onpersoonlike* werkwoorde. Mar in Afrikaans Engels, en di meeste nuwe tale bestaan dit in di ferfoeging fan di werkwoord self ni. Soos of ek sê: Di frou *was haar kind* (bedrywend o'ergaande) of: Di frou *was fer haar self* (wederkerig); di werkwoord *was* is mar net eenders.

Note. - 1) In most grammars *Reflective* and *Impersonal* Verbs are treated as separate classes. But in English, Cape Dutch and most modern languages this distinction does not exist in the conjugation of the verb itself. Thus, whether I say, 'The woman *washes her child* (*transitive*), or, 'The woman *washes herself* (socalled *reflective*), the conjugation of the verb *to wash* is just the same.

2) In di meeste gefalle kan 'n mens in Afrikaans di foorsetsel *fer* gebruik om di foorwerp an te wys waarop di werking fan di o'ergaande werkwoord o'ergaan, nes Hebreus (*le*). (Kyk bl. 13, *d*). 2) In Cape Dutch very often the object upon which the action of transitive verbs is directed is pointed out by a special preposition *fer*, as in Hebrew by *le*. (See page 13, *d*).

4. Fan di *ferfoeging* fan di werkwoorde het ons in di nuwe Germaanse tale oek 4. Of the *conjugation* of verbs very little remains in modern Germanic languages,

mar min o'ergehou, feral in Afrikaans en Engels: want dit word fer di meeste part gedoen met *hulpwerkwoorde*, dit is werkwoorde wat oek partykeer gebruik word om di ferfoeging fan andere werkwoorde te help maak.

especially in English and Cape Dutch, for the greater part this deficiency is supplemented by the use of *auxiliary verbs*, being verbs used also to assist in the forming of the conjugation of other verbs.

5. *Di Hulpwerkwoorde* is: *hê, sal, wees, worde, wil, kan, moet*, ens *Hê* word gebruik om di *ferlede* in di bedrywende werkwoord, *wees* en *worde* om di *ferlede* in di lydende werkwoorde te help maak; en *sal* om

5. In English only the Present and Imperfect tenses in the Active Voice are formed by inflection; and in Cape Dutch only the Past tense (by adding *ge* to the present). All other tenses are formed by the use

di toekoms uit te druk. In Engels word *be* gebruik fer di onbepaalde tyde, *have* fer di ferlede, en *will* en *shall* fer di komende tyde.

of auxiliary verbs. In English the Imperfect tenses are formed by the indefinite tenses of the verb *be*, the Perfect tenses by means of the indefinite tenses of the verb *have*, both followed by the past participle; and the Future tenses by the means of the verbs *shall* and *will*, followed by the indefinite mood. In Cape Dutch the verb *have* (*hê*) is used in forming the Past tense in the Active Voice, *be* (*wees* and *worde*) in forming the Past tense in the Passive Voice, and *shall* (*sal*) for the Future tenses.

Ferfoeging fan di Hulpwerkwoorde.

Conjugation of Auxiliary Verbs.

Onbepaalde Maniir.

Infinitive Mood.

Teenw. tyd	<i>hê</i>	<i>wees</i>	<i>worde</i>	<i>kan</i>	<i>moet</i>	<i>wil</i>
<i>Present T.</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>been</i>		<i>can</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>will</i>
Ferlede T.	gehad <i>hê</i>	gewees <i>hê</i>	geworde	gekan <i>hê</i>	gemoet <i>hê</i>	gewil <i>hê</i>
<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>have had</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>hê</i>			
Ferlede Deelw.	gehad	gewees	geworde	gekan	gemoet	gewil
<i>Past Partic</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>be</i>				

Aanmerking. - In di taalkunde fan ander tale gé hulle by di werkwoorde gewoonlik 4 manire fan ferfoeging op: *onbepaalde*, *antonende*, *anfoegende*, en *gebidende*. Mar in di ferfoeging self bestaan mar yntlik twé manire: *onbepaalde* en *bepaalde*.

Note. - In other grammars 4 different Moods are distinguished in the conjugation of verbs: Infinitive, Indicative, Subjunctive and Imperative. But in the conjugation itself only 2 Moods exist, viz. Indefinite and Definite.

6. Di *onbepaalde maniir* is di werkwoord in di ferskillende tyde, mar sonder bepaling fan persone; by di *bepaalde maniir* word di tyde en di persone alby bepaal.

6. The Indefinite Mood is the verb in its different Tenses, but without distinction of Persons; the Definitive Mood gives both the Tenses and Persons.

7. Di werkwoorde het *dri hoof-tyde*, na di loop fan di tyd: 7. Verbs have got 3 principal Tenses:-

Teenwoordige tyd - Ek loop.

Ferlede tyd - Ek het geloop.

Toekomende tyd - Ek sal loop.

Present: I walk.

Past: I have walked.

Future: I shall walk.

8. Di toekomende tyd kan 'n mens op 4 maniere foorstel, in Afrikaans, soos:- 8. The Future Tense is expressed in 4 ways in Cape Dutch, as-

1e Toekomende tyd - Ek sal loop.

2e Toekomende tyd - Ek sal geloop hê.

1e Foorwaardelike toek. tyd - Ek sou loop.

1st Future - Ek sal loop.

2nd Future - Ek sal geloop hê.

1st Conditional Future - Ek sou loop

2e Foorwaardelike toek. tyd - Ek sou geloop hê.

2nd Conditional Future - Ek sou geloop hê.

In Engels word dit yntlik mar op 2 manire foorgestel:-
 1e Toekom. tyd - I shall walk, or shall be walking.
 2e Toekom. tyd - I shall have walked.

In English the Future Tense is actually expressed in 2 ways, as -
 1st Future - I shall walk, or shall be walking.
 2nd Future - I shall have walked.

9. Alleen by di hulpwerkwoorde in Afrikaans is di ferlede tyd oek in twé ferdeel. Dit word genoem *onfolmaak* en *folmaak ferlede tyd*, soos:-

9. Only in Auxiliary Verbs Cape Dutch has got 2 Past Tenses, namely the Imperfect, and Perfect, as below:-

<i>Teenwoordige. (Present)</i>	<i>Onfolmaak ferlede. (Imperfect)</i>	<i>Folmaak ferlede. (Perfect)</i>
Ek het	Ek had	Ek het gehad.
Ek sal	Ek sou	-----
Ek is	Ek was	Ek is of was gewees.
Ek word	Ek werd	Ek is of was geworde.
Ek kan	Ek kon	-----
Ek moet	Ek moes	-----
Ek wil	Ek won	Ek het gewil.

Aanmerking. - 1) Dit maak di Afrikaanse taal baing gemaklik, dat di onfolmaak ferlede tyde weggefal het, en dat al di ongelykfloeiende werkwoorde gelykfloeiend gemaak is. Dis juis wat so feul moeite feroorsaak fer imand wat Engels of Hollans of enigeen fan di meeste nuwe tale moet leer. En nou di Afrikaner in syn hulp-werkwoorde tog di onfolmaak ferlede tyd behou het, meer as Engels, kom hy daar net so fêr mé, omdat di meeste ferfoegingsforme tog mar met di hulpwerkwoorde gemaak word. Buitendiin gebruik di Afrikaner in ferhalende styl meesal di teenwoordige tyd met di historise bywoord *toen*, wat di saak des te anskoueliker foorstel, omtrent nes in Hebreus, wat yntlik mar 2 tyde het, ferlede en toekomstige tyd.

Notes. - 1) It greatly simplifies Cape Dutch, that the Imperfect Tense is abolished and that all irregular verbs are made regular, because this is the greatest difficulty for anyone learning English or Dutch and most modern languages. And as Cape Dutch retains the Imperfect in Auxiliary Verbs, more than English, it suffices for all practical purposes, because the greater part of our conjugations are made up by Auxiliary Verbs as we have seen. Besides in Cape Dutch the Present is really used as the Historic Tense, with an adverb of time *toen* (then), making the description of events more graphic, just as in Hebrew, which actually only has 2 tenses, past and future.

2) Engels en andere nuwe tale erken 3 ferlede tyde, en daaran gé hulle teenwoordig sulke ferskillende en onduidelike name, dat ons mar liwers by di oue benaming bly, namelik:-

Onfolmaak Ferlede (Imperfect)	I walked.
Folmaak Ferlede (Perfect)	I have walked.
Meer-as-Folmaak Ferlede (Pluperfect)	- I had walked.

Mar di nadenkende leser siin duidelik dat di werkwoord *walk* self in al 3 mar eenders bly, namelik *walked*, di ferdere ferskil bestaan mar in di hulpwerkwoord. But the thoughtful reader will see himself that the verb *walk* remains the same in all past tenses, namely *walked*, further difference is made by the Auxiliary Verb.

<i>Teenwoordige tyd</i> (Present)	- loop (to walk).
<i>Verlede tyd</i> (Past)	geloop hê (to have walked).

10. Di *onbepaalde manier* het mar twé tye:- 10. The *Infinitive Mood* has only 2 Tenses:-

11. By di *bepaalde manier* reken ons di antonende, anfoegende, en gebidende maniere. 11. The Indicative, Subjunctive and Imperative Moods we call *Difinitive Moods*.

Anmerking. - *Di gebidende* manier tel ons by di bepaalde, omdat di persone daarby bepaald word, soos: loop jy! loop julle! mar in form is dit gelyk an di onbepaalde.

Note. - We classify the Imperative Mood under the *Definite* Moods, because the persons are expressed together with it, as walk ye or you! otherwise it is the same in form as the infinitive.

12. By di ferfoeging fan di werkwoorde moet ons oek nog 'n woortji sê fan di *deelwoorde*. Di het *twé* tye, teenwoordige en ferlede. Di teenwoordige deelwoord word gemaak deur *end* agter, en di ferlede deur *gé* foor di werkwoord te set, soos:-

12. Participles have 2 Tenses, Present and Past, formed in Cape Dutch by adding *end* as a suffix to the verb for the Present and affixing *ge* for the past and in English *ing* is added as suffix for the present and *ed* for the past, thus:-

Onbepaalde manier.
(Infin. Mood).

Loop (walk)

Kook (boil)

Teenwoordige deelwoord. **Ferlede Deelwoord.**
(Present Participle). **(Past Participle).**

lopend (walking)

kokend (boiling)

geloop (walked).

gekook (boiled).

13. Di *teenwoordige deelwoord* word in Afrikaans altyd gebruik as 'n hoedanighdswoord.

13. The Present Participle is in Cape Dutch always used as an Adjective.

14. Di *ferlede deelwoord* word gebruik same met di hulpwerkwoorde om di ferlede tyd fan di werkwoord te maak.

14. The Past Participle is used together with the Auxiliary Verbs to form the Past Tenses of Verbs.

15. Di werkwoorde het *dri* *Persone* in di enkelfoud en meerkoud:-

15. Verbs have 3 Persons in Singular and Plural:-

1 Pers.

2 Pers.

3 Pers

Enkelf. (Sing.) - *Ek* loop (*I* walk).

Jy loop (*you* walk). *Hy* loop (*he* walks).

Meerf. (Plural) - *Ons* loop (*we* walk).

Julle loop (*you* walk). *Hulle* loop (*they* walk.)

Anmerking. - Di persone in Afrikaans maak gen ferskil an di ferfoeging fan di werkwoord self ni; en in Engels is di

Note. - In Cape Dutch the Persons make no difference in the conjugation of the Verb, and in English the only difference

enigste ferskil di *s* in di derde persoon enkelfoud teenwoordige tyd, sodat di persone hiir yntlik ni te pas kom ni. Mar ons gé dit daarom mar an, omdat di mense daaran gewend is in ander spraakkunste. Mar by di foorbeelde gé ons mar net di eerste persoon an.

is the *s* suffixed in the third person singular present tense; consequently it is not necessary to give the Persons in the whole conjugation for the sake of that single *s*. We only give the distinction of persons here, as such is in common use; but in the following examples we only give the First Person.

16. Di follende foorbeelde sal ferder alles duidelik maak:-

16. The following examples will further explain everything:-

***Bepaalde Manier.
Indicative Mood.***

Teenw. T.	ek het	ek is	ek word	ek kan	ek moet	ek wil
<i>Present T.</i>	<i>I have</i>	<i>I am</i>		<i>I can</i>	<i>I must</i>	<i>I will</i>
Onf. Ferl. T.	ek had	ek was	ek werd	ek kon	ek moes	ek wou
<i>Imperfect T.</i>	<i>I had</i>	<i>I was</i>		<i>I could</i>		<i>I would</i>
Fol. Ferl. T.	ek het gehad	ek is of was gewees	ek is of was geworde	ek het gekan	ek het gemoet	ek het gewil
<i>Perfect T.</i>	<i>I have had</i>	<i>I have or had been</i>				

1e Toek. T.	ek sal hê	ek sal wees	ek sal worde	ek sal kan	ek sal moet	ek sal wil
1st Future T.	<i>I shall have</i>	<i>I shall be</i>				
2e Toek. T.	ek sal gehad hê	ek sal gewees hê	ek sal geworde hê of wees	ek sal gekan hê	ek sal gemoet hê	ek sal gewil hê
2nd Future T.	<i>I shall have had</i>	<i>I will have been</i>				
1e Foorwaarde T. T	ek sou hê	ek sou wees	ek sou worde	ek sou kan	ek sou moet	ek sou wil
1st Conditional Fut. T.	<i>I should have</i>	<i>I should be</i>				
2e Foorw. T.T.	ek sou gehad hê	ek sou gewees hê	ek sou geworde of gewees hê	ek sou gekan hê	ek sou gemoet hê	ek sou gewil hê
2nd Cond. F.T.	<i>I should have had</i>	<i>I should have been</i>				

Note. - In Cape Dutch of the Auxiliary Verb *sal* there are only the Past and Imperfect Tenses in use *sal* and *sou*, which are also used in forming the Future Tenses in the conjugation of other verbs. In English in the same manner *may* and *might* is used in the subjunctive mood.

Ferfoeging fan di o'ergaande Werkwoord: Roep.

(Conjugation of the Transitive Verb: To Call.

Bedrywende Form. - (Active Voice).

Onbepaalde Maniir. - (Infinitive Mood).

Teenwoordige Tyd (Present Tense): roep (to call).

Ferlede Tyd (Past Tense): geroep hê (to have called).

Ferlede Deelwoord (Past Participle): geroep (called)

Ferlede Bepaalde Maniir (Indicative Mood).

Teenw. Tyd (Present Tense): ek roep (I call).

(Imperfect) (I called).

Ferlede Tyd (Perfect): ek het geroep (I have called).

1e Toekomende Tyd (first Future Tense): ek sal roep (I will call).

2e Toekomende Tyd (second Future Tense): ek sal geroep hê (I will have called).

1e Foorwaardelike Toek. T. (first Conditional Future T.): ek sou roep (I would call).

2e Foorwaardelike Toek. T. (second Conditional Fut. T.): ek sou geroep hê (I would have called).

***Lydende Form. (Passive Voice).
Onbepaalde Maniir. (Infinitive Mood).***

Teenw. T. (Present T.): Geroep worde (to be called).

Ferl. T. (Past T.): Geroep geworde hê of wees (to have been called).

Bepaalde Maniir. (Indicative Mood).

Teenw. T. (Present T.): Ek word geroep (I am called).

Onf. Ferl. T. (Imperfect T.): Ek werd geroep (I was called).

Folm. Ferl. T. (Perfect T.): Ek is geroep (I have been called).

Meeras Ferl. T. (Pluperfect T.): Ek was geroep (I had been called).

1e. Toek, T. (1st Future T.): Ek sal geroep worde (I shall be called).

2e. Toek, T. (2nd Future T.): Ek sal geroep wees (I shall have been called).

1e. Foorw. T. (1st Cond. Future T.): Ek sou geroep worde (I should be called).

2e. Foorw. T. (2nd Cond. Future T.): Ek sou geroep geworde wees (I should have been called).

VIII. O'er di Woorde wat ni ferbuig worde ni.

VIII. Indeclinable Parts of Speech.

1. Di Bywoorde, Foorsetsels, Foegwoorde, en Uitroepwoorde blyf altyd onferanderd.

1. Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections are indeclinable.

2. Di Bywoorde word by andere woorde geset om di werking of hoedanigheid daarvan nader te bepaal, soos *fêr* skiit, *regte* mooi, ens.; of om 'n omstandigheid uit te druk, soos fan plaas: *hiir* en *daar*; fan *tyd*: *froeg*, *laat*, ens.

2. Adverbs are employed to notiyf the meaning of Verbs, as to shoot *far*; of Adjectives, as *very* pretty; and of other Adverbs; also to define particulars of place, as *here* and *there*; and of time, as *early*, *late*, &c.

3. Foorsetsels, wat in di plek kom fan ferbuigings, toon an in watter betrekking 'n naamwoord of foornaamwoord staan, waarvoor dit geplaas word, soos: *an* di deur *fan* di huis, *agter* my, *uit* di kraal, ens.

3. Prepositions, being the modern equivalents of case-endings, are employed with nouns to mark the relation in which these nouns stand to other words of the sentence, as: *at* the door *of* the house, *behind* me, *out of* the kraal, &c.

4. Di Foegwoorde ferbind woorde en sinne an makkaar, soos: Jan *en* Piet; ek is bly, *mar* Jan is ferdritig.

4. Conjunctions are used to connect words and sentences, as: John *and* Peter; *but* John is sad.

5. Uitroepwoorde word gebruik om ferbasing, afkeuring, droefhyd, blydschap, skrik, ens. uit te druk, sonder ferbinding met andere woorde, soos: o! ag! soe! ens.

5. Interjections are used for expressing astonishment, gladness, fear, and other emotions, which have no grammatical connection with the sentences in which they occur, as oh! ah! lo! &c.

Derde Part.
Om di Woorde reg te ferbinde.
Third Part.
Syntax.

I. O'er Folsinne.

I. Sentences,

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. 'n Folsin is di héle uitdrukking fan di sin fan ons gedagte. | 1. A sentence is the full statement of the sense of our thought. |
| 2. Di dele fan 'n folsin is enkele sinne. | 2. The parts of a sentence are simple propositions. |
| 3. Di enkele shine bestaan weer uit klynere déle. | 3. Propositions are again divided into small parts. |
| 4. Di klynere déle is weer saamgesteld uit woorde. | 4. These smaller parts are again composed of words. |
| 5. So kan ons 'n fols in op 3 manire uitmakaar haal. | 5. Thus we can analyse a sentence in 3 ways. |

Foorbeeld.

Example.

Folsin: 'Myn fader roep fer my; daarom moet ek gaan.'
Sentence: 'My father calls me; therefore I must go.'

Enkele Sinne: 1) 'Myn fader roep fer my;' 2) 'Ek moet gaan.'
Propositions: 1) 'My father calls me.' 2) 'I must go.'

Klynere parte:-

Onderwerp, waarfan 'n mens praat.

Gesegde, wat 'n mens fan di onderwerpe sê.

Foorwerp, waar di werking fan di onderwerp op o'ergaan.

Bepaling, wat enige deel fan di sin nader bepaal.

Smaller parts:-

Subject, of which we speak.

Predicate, what we say of the subject.

Object, upon which the action of the predicate goes over.

Enlargement, to qualify any part of the sentence nearer.

6. Laat ons nou 'n sin in klynere parte ferdeel, neem: 'Di brawe fader straf syn stoute seun uit liefde.'

6. Let us now analyse a sentence into smaller parts, take: 'The good father chastises his naughty son through love.'

Onderwerp: fader.

Bepaling fan Onderwerp: di brawe.

Subject: father.

Enlargement of Subject: the good.

Gesegde: straf.

Bepaling fan Gesegde: uit liefde.

Predicate: chastises.

Enlargement of Predicate: through love.

Foorwerp: seun.

Bepaling fan foorwerp: syn stoute

Object: son.

Enlargement of object: his naughty.

7. Dan kan ons 'n sin nog verder oplos in woorde. Di forige word genoem *redekunstige* en hiir-di *taalkundige ontleding* in Hollanse taalkunde. Neem diselfde sin:-

7. We can further divide a sentence into words. The former is called *analysis*, and this *parsing*. Take the same sentence:-

<i>Di</i> - bepalande lidwoord.	<i>The</i> - definite article.
<i>brawe</i> - hoedanighdswoord, stellende trap.	<i>good</i> - adjective, positive degree.
<i>fader</i> - naamwoord, soortnaam, mannelik, enkelfoud.	<i>father</i> - common noun, masculine, singular.
<i>straf</i> - o'ergaande werkwoord, bepaalde wys, bedrywende form, teenwoordige tyd.	<i>chastises</i> - transitive verb, indicative mood, active voice, present tense.
<i>syn</i> - besittelike toornaamwoord, mannelik, enkelfoud.	<i>his</i> - possessive pronoun, masculine, singular.
<i>stoute</i> - hoedanighdswoord, stellende trap.	<i>naughty</i> - adjective, positive degree.
<i>seun</i> - naamwoord, soortnaam, mannelik, enkelfoud.	<i>son</i> - common noun, masculine, singular.
<i>uit</i> - foorsetsel.	<i>through</i> - preposition.
<i>liifde</i> - naamwoord, soortnaam enkelfoud.	<i>love</i> - common noun, singular.

II. O'er di Leestékens

II Punctuation.

Fer di duidelikhyd skrywe ons met di follende leestekens, wat diselfde is Afrikaans en Engels:-	For the sake of distinctness in writing we use the following signs, which are the same in English and Cape Dutch:-
(.) <i>Punt</i> , an di ynde fan 'n folsin.	(.) <i>Fullstop</i> , at the end of a sentence.
(,) <i>Komma</i> , agter di gedeeltes fan 'n sin.	(,) <i>Comma</i> , after the parts of a proposition.
(;) <i>Kommapunt</i> , an di ynde fan 'n sin, as daar nog 'n ferklaring op volg.	(;) <i>Semicolon</i> , at the end of a proposition, when some explanation follows.
(:) <i>Dubbelepunt</i> , net so, as daar nog 'n anhaling op volg.	(:) <i>Colon</i> , the same, when a quotation follows.
(?) <i>Fraagtekens</i> , agter 'n fraag.	(?) <i>Sign of Interrogation</i> , after a question.
(!) <i>Uitroeptekens</i> , agter 'n uitroeping.	(!) <i>Sign of Exclamation</i> , after an exclamation.
(‘-’) <i>Anhalingstekens</i> , by di begin en end fan 'n anhaling uit imand syn woorde of geskrif.	(‘-’) <i>Inverted commas</i> , placed at the beginning and end of quotations.

Anmerking: - Di enigste ferskil is, dat Engels meesal foor 'n anhaling 'n komma plaas waar di Afrikaans (en Hollans) 'n dubbele punt set.

Note: The only point of difference is that in English a comma is usually placed before a quotation where a colon is used in Cape Dutch.

Oefening. - Plaas di nodige leestekens in di follende sinne:

Exercise. - Give the necessary punctuation to the following sentences:-

Ek het fer hom gesê Pas op jong moet ni daar loop ni. Mar hy sê Weet jy wat Ek sal doen wat ek wil.

I told him Take care do not go there But he said You know what I shall do as I like.

III. Ygenaardige Uitdrukking in Afrikaans.

III. Peculiarities of Cape Dutch.

1. Nes in Frans het ons 'n dubbele ontkenning, denkelijk afkomstig fan di Franse flugteling, soos: 'Moet *ni* gaan *ni*.' - 'Gen een *ni*.'

1. Just as in French Cape Dutch use a double negation, probably this is to be traced back to the influence of the Huguenots (Examples parallel column).

2. Net so ons twemaal *ons*, in plaas fan di Hollanse *wy* en *ons*. Dis oek fan di Franse *nous* fer *my* en *nous* fer *ons* hiir ingekom.

2. To the same source is to be traced the use of *ons* in Cape Dutch where in Dutch *wy* and *ons* are used, being a regular version of the French *nous-nous*.

3. Di Afrikaner gebruik selde di gebidende wys direk, mar gebruik gewoonlik di hulpwerkwoord *moet* daarby. Hy sê ni: 'Gaan ni!' mar: 'Moet ni gaan ni!'

3. In Cape Dutch the imperative mood is seldom used directly, the auxiliary verb *must* is usually used instead. (Examples parallel column).

Anmerking. - Dis denkelijk te ferklaar uit diselfde gees fan o'erdrewe beskydenhyd, wat elders oek uitkom (bl. 14, *d*). Hy tré ni op as gebider ni, mar laat ferstaan dat hy úts foorskrywe omdat dit 'n *moet* is.

Note: - Perhaps that is to be attributed to the same sense of extreme modesty manifest elsewhere (page 14, *d*). He does not come out boldly as dictator, but simply prescribes something because it *must* be.

4. Dan het Afrikaans enige ygenaardighede same met Hebreus:

4. In some peculiarities Cape Dutch agrees with Hebrew, as:-

a. Nes in Hebreus *le* so het ons oek 'n foorsetsel *fer*, wat net foor di foorwerp kom om an te wys dat di werking fan di werkwoord op di naamwoord o'ergaan. (Bl. 13, *d*).

a As Hebrew *le* so it uses the preposition *fer*, simply to show the objects upon which the action of transitive verbs operates. (See page 13, *d*).

b. So plaas ons oek nes Hebreus di foorsetsels partykeer agteran as dit 'n beweging in een of andere rigting uitdruk, soos Kaap-*toe*, sé-*in*, land *uit*, son-*op*, son-*onder*, ens.

b. In the same way prepositions are frequently used as suffixes to nouns when indicating a movement in one or other direction. (Examples parallel column).

c. Nes in Hebreeus herhaal ons 'n woord om krag daaran te gé, soos: 'Dood is hy dood,' fer 'hy is seker dood;' 'kom sal hy kom,' fer 'hy sal seker kom.'

c. As in Hebrew, a word is often repeated in Cape Dutch for the sake of emphasis. (Examples parallel column).

IV. Om Gedigte te maak.

IV. Prosody.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Hiir moet ons oplet op 2 dinge; <i>maat</i> en <i>rym</i> . | 1. Two things must be noted here: <i>measure</i> and <i>rhyme</i> . |
| 2. Di <i>maat</i> wys an di lengte fan di afdelings of foete fan fers-regels. | 2. The <i>measures</i> of verse treat of the length of feet in every line. |
| 3. Di regels kan 1, 2, 3, of meer afdelings of foete hê. | 3. Every line of a verse can have 1, 2, 3 or more feet. |

4. Elke afdeling of foet het 2 of 3 sillabes. 4. Every foot is composed of 2 or more syllables.

5. In elke afdeling of foet moet een sillabe di aksent (\perp) of klemtoon hê, waar di nadruk op fal as 'n mens lees. (Dit word ni altyd bygeskrywe ni, ons set dit mar hiir in di voorbeelde om te laat siin wat ons meen).

5 In every foot one syllable must be accented (\perp), although it is not written out or printed, as we do here in our examples.

6. Di aksent kan fal op di eerste sillabe fan elke foet, soos in di follende fers:-

6. When the first syllable is accented, then it is called a *trochee*, as

Já, myn | bóeties, | líif en | *góed*,
 Júlle | sússi | léef mos | *nóu*.
 Sy is | júlle | flées en | *blóed*.
 Háar be | gínsels | stéeds ge | *tróu*.

Táke, oh | táke those | líps a | *wáy*,
 Thát so | swéetly | wére for | *swórn*.

N.B. Di rymwoorde is skuins gedruk; hiir rym al-om-di-ander regel, mar di regels kan oek twé-twé op makkaar rym. Hiir is di regels almal éwe lank, mar dit kan oek ferander, soos uit latere voorbeelde blyk.

N.B. The rhyme syllables are printed in italics; they can follow in pairs, or every other line. Here the lines are of equal length, but they can also differ in length.

7. Di aksent kan oek op di tweede sillabe fan elke foet fal, soos in di follende fers:-

7. When the second syllable is accented it is called a *jambic* verse, as:-

Ek is | 'n ár | me bóe | re *nói*,
 By fé | le min | *geág*;

And máy | at lást | my wéa | ry áge
 Find óut | the péace | ful hér | mitáge.

Mar tóg | is ék | fan é | del *blóed*
 En fan | 'n hóog | *geslág*.

N.B. Hiir is nou di tweede en fiirde regel 'n foet korter as di eerste en derde. In di laaste fers is al di foete fol, en in di forige ontbreek an di laaste foet 'n sillabe.

N.B. In these lines all the feet are full, in the former one syllable is wanting in the last foot.

8. As di aksent op di laaste lettergreep fan 'n regel fal, en di laaste lettergrepe

8. When the last syllable of a line is accented it is a *single* rhyme, but

dus rym, dan noem ons dit 'n *staande* sometimes the syllable before the last is
 rym, mar partykeer rym di voorlaaste accented, then it is called *double* rhyme.
 lettergrepe, dan noem ons dit 'n *slepende* These two can alternate, as:-
 rym. Di twé kan oek afwissel, soos in di
 follende fers:-

Dank, Bóe tiis fér di wén se	I líve to haíl that séa son,
Fer my en fér myn Má,	By gíf ted mínds foretóld,
En oék fér ál di mén se,	When mén shall líve by réa son
O'er heél Suid A friká.	And nó't alóne for góld.

9. Hiir is nou nog 'n voorbeeld, fan 'n fers 9. When a foot has got 3 syllables and the
 met 3 sillabes in elke foet. Dan fal di second is accented it is called an
 aksent op di middelste sillabe. Dit noem *amphibrachic* verse, as:-
 ons *trippelmaat*.

Na Lángnek | na Lángnek | So klink deur Allów me | to múse and | to sigh,
| Transvaal,

Na Langnek | o'er heuwels | en felde! Nor tálk of | the chánge that | ye find.

N.B. Partykeer skiit daar 'n sillabe o'er an di end fan 'n regel in di *slepende* rym, soos hiirbo onder No. 8, en partykeer kom daar weer een te kort in di *staande* rym, soos onder No. 6.

N.B. Sometimes there is a syllable over at the end of the line in the *double* rhyme as under No. 8, and sometimes there is a syllable short in the *single* rhyme as under No. 6.

10. Di digter het dus grote speelruimte. Mar fer een ding moet hy oppas; *di maat waarmé hy begin moet hy hou, en so oek di folgorde fan ryme.*

10. The poet has consequently great license; but he must always take care to continue the measure, rythm and rhyme with which he commences his first stanza.